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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Since It Must Be.

Since it must be that fairest flowers will wither,
Bright summer days depart we know not whither;
Since it must be—
Look well upon the blossoms while ye may,
Glean all the gladness from each golden day,
Set rain-sweet memories for your weary way;
Since it must be.

Since it must be that hearts are daily breaking,
That sorrow comes to some with each day's waking;
Since it must be—
Why bear thy sorrow with a smiling face,
Nor grant it in thy thought the chiefest place,
Pass ever onward, taking heart of grace;
Since it must be.

—Frances E. Fanning in the Pathfinder.

Mother Ballard's Home.

BY FRANCIS E. WADLEIGH.

That is my cousin Susie Lee, and that is her husband; that fat baby is her oldest; we ain't got no picture of her other children, though she's been a-promisin' them to us this long time. That other baby on the opposite page, the one with the cunnin' bare toes, is Abner's youngest, taken good ten years ago,—and so on, and so on, until every picture in Seth Ballard's photograph-album had been described in full to the somewhat weary visitor.

But what else could Ida, Abner Ballard's wife, do to entertain the guest, a lady from New York, who knew no one in the little town of Clifton save the cousin who was her hostess? Laura Martin, the guest, knew nothing and cared nothing for the details of farm life; in fact, she would never have come to this quiet place but that she had been ordered there by her physician.

The cousin whom she was visiting, Rufus Martin, was almost a stranger to her; and his wife and her family she had never before seen or heard of. She exerted herself to be cordial to them, and never allowed them to suspect how fearfully she was bored. This afternoon she and her cousin's wife, Izannah, were visiting Abner Ballard; and his sister Izannah, and Serena, his brother Seth's wife, were here also assisting to entertain her.

Serena would every now and then disappear into the kitchen, and then after a moment's pause Ida would follow her. During one of these brief absences, while Izannah was attending to the wants of her youngest baby, Laura, being left to her own resources, began to examine the gayly-bound books which lay on the center-table carefully piled and mathematically equidistant. Presently she saw a volume of poetical selections not quite so new or shiny as its companions; and, as she was glancing over its contents, she came upon a photograph which represented a bright-eyed, curly-haired, good-looking fellow about 19 or 20 years old.

"Who is this good-looking young man, Izannah? His face is very familiar," said she, showing the picture to Mrs. Martin.

"No one whom you ever saw," answered Izannah, with a flushed face and confused air.

"Ah ha! One of your old beaux, eh? I must say that he is ten times as good-looking as Rufus. I am surprised you didn't take him instead of my worthy but very homely cousin. Do tell me about him."

"Nonsense! he wasn't any beau of mine. Put the picture away; I don't want to talk about him," answered Izannah in the abrupt, snappish manner common to her when she was tired or busy or worried or sleepy—in fact, her usual manner when at home.

Laura fully appreciated the many domestic excellencies which Izannah possessed; she saw that, like her brothers, she worked early and late and could make a dollar go as far as five times its value would under the manipulation of most people. The Ballards were proverbial in Clifton for their industry, their ability to do everything quickly and well, their sobriety and promptitude, and, also, for their economy; only most people thought that in them virtue had degenerated into the vice of stinginess. Success was the standard by which they measured everything and everybody; and success, to them, had none but a pecuniary meaning. They were, perhaps, a little "sharp" in their business dealings, but they never crossed the line into actual dishonesty.

At that moment Ida entered the room, and Laura appealed to her to know who was the mysterious original of the picture.

"That? Why that's Mark Ballard, my husband's youngest brother. I'm sure, Izannah, you needn't try to disown him, for everybody in the County knew him. He was the youngest of the family, and no more like the Ballards than chalk's like cheese. He was little by nature; and, as his father died when he was only ten years old, it never got beat out of him as it ought to 'a' been. Mother Ballard hadn't no more force to her than an old settin' hen. He was her pet, and she certainly did humor him to death. Well, it turned out as it always does when the child is petted to extremes and the others taught to work as they'd ought to do; Mark got lazier and lazier, wouldn't do nothing about the farm, wouldn't go into the mills, wouldn't do nothing but read, read all the time; said he wanted to be a scholar, which was ridic'lous in a poor boy like him. He and his brothers didn't agree, and, finally, he ran away and went to the bad. He ran into debt and took to drink, and as we ain't heard nothing of him for nigh onto 15 years I s'pose he's dead. No great loss if he is," added Ida, not unwilling to exhibit the deep hue of the Ballard black sheep. There was not a real sisterly love between her and Izannah.

"Did his mother give up all hope of him before she died?" asked Laura, pitifully.

"Oh, mother ain't dead, nor won't be for many a year," answered Izannah, cheerfully. It was her turn now, not Ida's. "She's beautifully settled in the Old Ladies' Home over to Fairfield. One of us goes to see her every year or two. You see when Abner got married, bein' the oldest son, he and Ida naturally chose to live on the farm; and as Ida had to have her mother with her there wa'n't no place there for anybody else's mother. Indeed, the two of 'em had always hated one another like poison; so mother had to give up the old house to Abner. She never did like farmin', anyway. Mark took his love of idle readin' from her. Seth said he couldn't have her come to his house, for there wa'n't no room for her; his house is dreadful small, and come to get three hired men and Seth and his wife in them attics—for that's all his bedrooms are—it is pretty full.

"The boys thought I'd ought to have taken mother; but, dear me! how could I? I wa'n't livin' in the old house, and what with my troop of young ones, a baby always in my arms, and my work round the house, I hadn't no time to tend to invalids; for by this time mother'd got real poorly, So we all joined together and got her a beautiful room in the Fairfield Home, where she don't have a thing to do all day but just enjoy herself."

Laura was so shocked and pained by this evidence of Ballard heartlessness that she cut short her visit to Clifton, and started for her home the next week.

A part of her journey was by water; and happening to fall into conversation with the lady who sat next to her on the boat, she related this incident to her, prefacing it with the question:

"Do you know anyone in Clifton?"

"No," replied the stranger, "nor in any part of this State. We, my children and I, are simply passing through it on our way home from a visit to the mountains."

"I am glad of that, for I want to tell you a little incident which illustrates the very trait, heartlessness, of which we were just speaking. But, of course, I shall surpress all names.

Getting excited with her recital, however, Laura involuntarily let fall the name of Ballard as well as one or two of the Christian names. When she had finished her story the stranger said.

"Where is this Clifton?"

"It is near a railroad center called Barnum? indeed, it was called Barnum Mills until a few years ago. Perhaps you've heard of the Barnum match-works?"

"Oh, yes; I have. Ah, here is the place where I leave the boat. Let me bid you good-by, with the hope that we may meet again some time;" and so saying the stranger took her leave.

Early next morning this same stranger "might have been seen" (as G. P. R. James puts it) entering the comfortable, if lonely, little room assigned to Mrs. Izannah Ballard in the Old Ladies' Home at Fairfield.

"You once lived in Barnum Mills, or Clifton, as they now call it, did you not?" the stranger asked Mrs. Ballard after the first greetings were exchanged.

"Yes; I was married in Clifton, and my husband bought a farm there. He lies sleeping there now, and my three children live in Clifton still. Have you come from there?" was the answer.

"No; but I know some one who did, and I understood him to say that you had four children."

"Yes; I had four children, but my youngest is—oh, I don't know where; dead, I am sure, as it is years since I heard from him. Poor Mark! He was my comfort."

"I heard he was wild."

"He may have been, but if he was, others were to blame. He was always good to me. They called him lazy; but he never let me chop a stick of wood or draw a pail of water. I never took any extra steps when he was round. He didn't love to work maybe, as the others did—he set great store by his books."

"Are you comfortable here?"

"Ye-es; but it's kind o' lonesome sometimes, 'specially when I remember that Abner and Seth and Izannah have all got good, cheery homes of their own. If Mark had lived it would all be different."

"It shall be different yet, mother. I am Clara Ballard, your son Mark's wife," cried the visitor, embracing and kissing the surprised old lady. "You shall be in a cheery home of your own before this time tomorrow. Willie, come and kiss your grandmother. Isn't he the image of his father?" added Clara Ballard, proudly, as the boy came forward at her bidding.

"My Mark is alive again in him!"

"Your Mark—our Mark—is himself alive and well, mother. He was a little wild at first, he says, and unfortunate in everything he undertook; but he grew steady, and then he persevered in one thing instead of trying first one, then another, and, finally, got into good practice. You knew he was a doctor, didn't you? No? He is one of the leading physicians in our State. He wrote ever so many letters to you, but got no replies, so we thought you were dead.

"I never heard a word from him! His brothers were always so afraid he'd come home to be a drag on them that one of them must have destroyed those letters. They always got our mail from the office."

"He never will be a drag on anyone! I know he was a good son, mother, for he is the best husband that ever lived; and when my uncle died a year ago and left me a fortune, I was glad to get it so that we could have more to give away, bless him! Come, mother, help me pack your things and I'll take you home as a welcome present to Mark."

Someone, Clara Ballard never said that she knew who, had inserted in the next issue of the Clifton County paper (which Abner and Seth took) a long article describing the remarkable manner in which "Dr. Ballard, our former townsman, now the most able lung specialist in the State of N——, than whom there is no more honored, generous and useful citizen in our country," found his mother in the Old Ladies' Home in Fairfield. It also gave an account of his handsome house and of the warm, sunny, luxurious room which his little ones now call "grandma's room," where they love to gather at twilight and hear long stories of how thoughtful and obedient their father was in his youthful days.

Oh, how Abner and Seth did grind their teeth with rage to find that their black sheep was the very reverse of black, not even a gray hue! How one of them wished he had read a certain letter or two before he burned them, unopened; then he would have known that, instead of begging money, the truant had some to give away. And, horrid thought! mayhap one of those letters had money in it! He never knew, nor dared to ask.—Demorest.

Swedish Method of Making Matches.

A description is given of the Swedish method of manufacturing matches, which has at least the merit of simplicity in the manipulation of the wood stock. The timber is cut into blocks about fifteen inches long and placed in a turning lathe; with each revolution a strip of veneer is pealed off the thickness required for the match sticks while at the same time eight small knives cut the slice into seven pieces, like ribbons, and of the length required for sticks; these ribbons are then broken into eighths of six or seven feet, knotty and defective pieces are removed, and the ribbons are then fed through a machine which cuts them into pieces like a straw cutter, these then passing through an automatically arranged machine with cutters which slices off as many pieces, the thickness required for a match, as there are cutters, one machine turning out from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 match splints a day. The data given of this manufacture shows that Sweden and Norway have long been among the largest match-producing countries of the world, their exports amounting to about, 20,000,000 pounds of matches per annum, while in Germany the number of factories is stated at 200 with an annual yield of about 70,000,000,000 matches and in Austria there are some 150 factories with a correspondingly large output.

Red Snowbanks.

One of the most conspicuous landmarks, or, rather, snowmarks, in the whole of the arctic regions is the red snowbanks discovered near Cape York, Greenland, by Captain John Ross in the year 1818. For miles and miles the hills are covered with snow that is as red as though it had been saturated with blood. Lieutenant Greeley, who visited that region while on his famous arctic expedition, microscopically examined these blood-stained cliffs and reports the color due to a minute organism which he calls Protococcus nivalis.—Chicago Herald.

Satisfactory.

Ada (pensively)—I hope you'll invite me to the wedding when you get married.

Jack (boldly)—I'll invite you the first one, and if you don't accept there won't be any wedding.—Life.

Mexico has an area of 751,000 square miles, or nearly one-fourth that of the United States.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRESS.

THE GREAT ORGANS OF NEW YORK CRY OVER THE RUIN THEY HAVE WROUGHT.

The Advent to Power of the Party Which They Supported Has Resulted in Financial Disaster—Trying to Shift the Responsibility—There is But One Remedy.

The New York Times, referring to the outflow of gold from the United States, asks the following very pertinent questions:

"Why did it go? It did not go for nothing. It did not go to pay for purchases of goods. It did not go in so great a degree as in the past to pay interest on borrowed capital. It went to pay for American securities which foreign holders were not inclined to keep—were, in plain English, afraid to keep. Why were they afraid?"

Assuming for a moment that the New York Times is correct in saying that our gold has gone "to pay for American securities which foreign holders are not inclined to keep, were, in plain English, afraid to keep," let us answer the question "Why were they afraid?"

English capital was not afraid of American securities in 1892. There was nothing the matter with American affairs during the two previous years, or while the McKinley tariff was in effect without any certain knowledge that it would be overthrown, so "why were they afraid?"

The weakening of the value of American securities became noticeable toward the end of 1892, and immediately after the election to Congress of a majority of the party that is pledgged to free trade, the election of whom, by the way, was somewhat assisted by the New York Times itself.

Early in the following year, in 1893, the depreciation in the value of American securities became still more marked. The system of currency was the same then as it is now and as it has remained for many years past. There was no hesitation as to the value of American securities between 1890 and 1892 when our currency was of the same stability as it is to-day. During these years neither the New York Times nor any other free trade newspaper could have thought of saying with any degree of truth, as it does now, that "disaster and bankruptcy are possible at any moment."

The New York Times knows just as well as the New York Herald knows that the value of American securities has only been depressed by foreign holders since the advent to power of that political party which was elected by the New York Times, the New York Herald and their ilk. The New York Times knows just as well as the New York Herald knows that the depreciation in the values of the securities has nothing whatever to do with our currency, but that it is due to the fact that this American "country is cursed" with such unpatriotic sheets as the New York Times and the New York Herald, which are forever advocating a policy that will render "disaster and bankruptcy possible at any moment."

But now having brought this "disaster and bankruptcy" right to our very doors, or to their very doors, perhaps, like the contemptible cowards that they are, they are afraid of the result, and are squirming around seeking for some other reason than the true one and seeking to shift the responsibility on to other shoulders than those to which it rightfully belongs, which are the shoulders of those editors with which this "country is cursed" by their contemptible advocacy of the policy that cheapens wages, ruins the people and makes "disaster and bankruptcy possible at any moment.

Following the lead of its two brothers in sin, the New York Evening Post said.

"The fact is not to be discussed that the financial situation is serious and that the feeling of distrust in American finances is growing both at home and abroad."

The World also fell into line, saying:

"The condition of the Treasury is again growing serious. * * * It is not strange that the President is in a quandary. With chaos in Congress and helplessness in the Administration the outlook is not agreeable."

As far as New York is concerned, we have now seen the four leading free trade papers, every one of which worked its hardest for the election of a free trade Congress and a free trade President, acknowledging that their administration has brought the country into a condition of bankruptcy bordering upon ruin. It must be pleasing for the Post to say that the present Congress "sits supine and imbecile from day to day," when its editor remembers how hard he fought to secure that supineness and imbecility. It must be gratifying to the World to have to acknowledge that there is "chaos in Congress and helplessness in the Administration," which it fought to elect by the publication of an uninterrupted tissue of deliberate lies.

Each one of the four Democratic papers—the New York Herald, the New York Times, the Evening Post and the New York World—has to acknowledge the utter failure and incompetency of the leaders of its party to administer the National affairs of the United States without bringing the country to the verge of bankruptcy.

If we felt assured that the lesson thus learned would be of benefit to the fools who edit these papers we would be content, but this will not be the case. They have seen things go from bad to worse during the last two years under the Administration which they wanted. They have suggested one remedy after another, and they know most positively that the fault is in the utter incompetency of their leaders and of their party now, as it has been in the past, to enact any legislation that will benefit our American continent.

There is but one remedy—the utter and complete overthrow of the party which these papers represent and the restoration to power of the party that has, and ever has had, the welfare of Americans and the prosperity of American interests as the fundamental principle of its political policy. If the editors of these four papers would openly acknowledge their error by working for the complete annihilation of the party in which they formerly professed to have confidence we would respect them.

Will they do it? Or will they later revert to their old policy of clamoring for destruction by continuing to write lies and to publish lies for the benefit of the foreign countries which may, or may not, be buying up the editorial columns of their papers, or which may, perhaps, have some pecuniary interest in their management which prevents any advocacy of the re-enactment of the McKinley tariff, which would mean the immediate restoration to their proper value of all American securities.

It Makes Johnnie Smile.

CHEAP WOOL KILLS COTTON.

People Buy Woolen Goods as Cheap as Good Cottons.

While the cotton planters of the South are combining to reduce the wages of the labor which they employ, and have to accept 3½ and four cents per pound for their cotton, we would suggest to them to consider how great are the benefits which they are deriving from free wool.

Free wool was to be of untold benefit to the American people. It was to supply them with cheaper clothing. It undoubtedly has done so, the cost of the cheapest woolen goods being reduced to such an extent that it is now almost on a level with the value of cotton goods.

We would suggest for the consideration of the cotton growers, whether any person in need of wearing apparel would not prefer, at the same or even at a slightly higher price, to buy garments made of wool or in which there is a mixture of wool rather than of all cotton. In the Northern and Eastern sections, where warm clothing is necessary during the greater part of the year, the poorer people are now spending their money for woolen goods where they used to buy mostly-cottons, because they could not afford the higher prices of the woolens.

Another point of interest to the Southern planters is that the very heavy importations of woolen goods consist for the most part of the cheapest possible kind of stuff that can be put together. These cheap woolen goods are not of American make, but of English make. They check the sale of cotton goods, and they further deprive the people working in our woolen factories of the opportunity of earning a living, thus again diminishing the demand for cotton goods through the inability of these people to purchase.

Free wool is not altogether an unmixed blessing, It has ruined thousands of farmers who are not just now buying cotton, woolen or any other kind of goods. It has deprived many woolen workers of their livelihood. It has increased the importation of foreign woolen goods of such a cheap character that in many sections of the country they are being bought instead of the cotton goods which the poorer classes could only afford to purchase. The combination of these evils is reflected in the low price of cotton, which goes home directly to the people of the South, most of whom have long been clamoring for free trade. They are now experiencing but the nearest approach to free trade. Do they want more of it?

Dump the Trash.

Farmers Feel the Benefit.

In 1889 the freight on a barrel of flour from St. Louis to New York, by rail, was eighty-four cents. In 1893 it was only fifty-seven cents—a reduction of twenty-seven cents per barrel within thirteen years, as the result of protection to our coal, iron and steel industries.

A Dead Cut.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WILSON IN THE CABINET.

Cleveland Nominates the Tariff Reformer for Postmaster-General.

SUCCESSOR TO W. S. BISSELL.

The President Sends to the Senate the Name of the West Virginia Congressman---He Was Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee---Sketch of His Civil and Political Career.

The nomination of William Lyne Wilson, of West Virginia, as Postmaster-General, to succeed Mr. Bissell, was sent to the Senate by President Cleveland on the day after the resignation of the latter was filed with him.

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, was presiding over the Senate when the nomination of Mr. Wilson was received. He spoke in very complimentary terms of Mr. Wilson, as did Senators Voorhees and Vilas. In executive session the nomination was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, and immediately reported back favorably.

Mr. Wilson will not assume the duties of his new office until April 1. He said he had decided to spend the time between March 4 and that date in seeking a needed improvement in his health. He still suffers from the severe strain incident to the preparation and passage of the Tariff bill, and after a rest at his home in Charleston W. Va., he will go to New York as the guest of his intimate friend, Congressman Isidor Straus.

Mr. Wilson has for years been on intimate terms with the President, and his speeches in the House have always been accepted as voicing the sentiments of the Administration.

Sketch of His Career.

William L. Wilson, of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, May 3,1843; was educated at Charleston Academy and at Columbian University, District of Columbia, where he was graduated in 1860, and at the University of Virginia. He served in the Confederate army. For several years after the war he was professor in Columbian University; but on the overthrow of the lawyers' test oath in West Virginia resigned and entered upon the practice of law at Charleston.

He is best known to the country in connection with his recent tariff work in Congress. He has been a tariff student since he first entered Congressional life in 1883, but it was not until the present Congress that he became Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and as such the official leader of the majority in the House. But at all times during his twelve years in Congress he has been relied on by his party as an advocate of tariff revision.

Prior to his first election to Congress in 1882 he had taken little part in politics, except in being a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati and subsequently an Elector-at-Large from West Virginia. Early in 1882 he was chosen President of the University of West Virginia.

This would have fixed Mr. Wilson's sphere of work, had it not been for political ruction and party split at his home in Charleston, W. Va., which was settled by the opposing factions uniting on Mr. Wilson. The campaign was a hot one, Mr. Wilson finally winning by nine votes. He was then re-elected to six successive Congresses. He received good committee assignments from the first, going on Judiciary, Appropriations and Ways and Means.

His experience shortly after the war as a professor of law in Columbian College equipped him for the work on the Judiciary Committee. It was in tariff work, however, that Mr. Wilson found his forte, and he made an exhaustive study of it. In the four Congressional eras of recent tariff changes—the Morrison bill, the Mills bill, the McKinley bill and the Wilson bill—Mr. Wilson took a leading part. He did much of the work of constructing the Mills bill, and he and Representative Breckinridge started on a tour of platform tariff speeches throughout the East in indorsement of President Cleveland's tariff revision message.

During the Mills-Crisp contest for the speakership Mr. Wilson cast his lot with Mr. Mills, and when Mr. Crisp won he designated Mr. Springer as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. When re-elected Speaker, however, Mr. Crisp named Mr. Wilson as Chairman of the Ways and Means, and in this capacity he framed the measure which was the basis of the present tariff law. He was defeated for re-election to Congress at the last election.

Mr. Wilson has been in poor health for some time. He married in 1868 a daughter of Professor A. J. Huntington, of Columbian College, and has six children.

SCORES WERE KILLED.

Wreck on a Mexican Railroad in Which Five Coaches Jumped Into a Canon.

An excursion train coming into the City of Mexico on the Inter Oceanic Railroad met with a frightful accident.

While rounding a curve on the side of a mountain five coaches jumped the track and went down the canon. Forty-two people were killed and thirty or more seriously injured.

Gold Fields Panned Out $15,000,000.

Mrs. John Munn, of Belvidere, Ill., has inherited $1,000,000 by the death of an uncle in Africa. When only sixteen years old the uncle, William McKay, ran away from Scotland to the gold fields of Africa. His parents died and everybody lost track of the boy. He died some time ago leaving $15,000,000. There are sixteen heirs in Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

56TH DAY.—The session was taken up almost exclusively with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.——Mr. Mills introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which reads: "And all laws which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the bonds of the United States for any purpose are hereby repealed."

57TH DAY.—Mr. Wolcott introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which authorizes the President, on the invitation of any of the Governments of Europe to appoint Commissioners to a Monetary Conference to be held with a view to secure International Bimetallism.——The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed.——A motion to take up the Railroad Pooling bill was defeated.——The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.——Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution permitting the remains of Frederick Douglass to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol and he asked for its immediate consideration. Mr. Gorman objected and the resolution went over.——The day's session was closed with the delivery of eulogies on the late Representative Shaw, of Wisconsin.

58TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was disposed of, excepting the Gorman amendment providing for three per cent. Treasury debt certificates.

59TH DAY.—The Senate agreed to amendments to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $50,000 for commencing work on the Paterson (N. J.) public building, and $22,950 additional for the Troy (N. Y.) public building. The Senate adopted the sugar bounty amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The amendment to the Sundry Civil bill creating a retired list for the revenue marine was passed.

60TH DAY.—After a spirited debate growing out of opposition to the $100,000,000 certificate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, Mr. Gorman withdrew the amendment.

61ST DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, its consideration having occupied the larger share of four legislative days. An amendment appropriating $300,000 for seed to be distributed to the people inhabiting the arid region whose crops were destroyed by drought last summer was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 17. The amendment appropriating $125,000 to aid the exposition at Nashville, Tenn., in commemoration of the hundredth year of its Statehood was agreed to.——When the night session opened at 8 p. m. there was not many Senators present, but the galleries were crowded with spectators. The reading of the Legislative bill was proceeded with. Mr. Chandler made a bitter attack on Senators Martin and Roach, declaring they were not elected honestly, which wis denounced by Mr. Hill as mean and contemptible and hyena-like. Mr. Martin was called to order for his comments on Mr. Chandler's speech. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed at 12.30, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House.

61ST DAY.—The session was occupied mainly in the consideration of the General Deficiency bill.——The concurrent resolution expressing the gratification of Congress at the honors paid by the Government of Mexico to the late Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Minister to that country, was agreed to.——Before taking the recess at 5 o'clock under the rule, the House passed the Senate bill postponing, at the request of Great Britain, the enforcement of the international regulations of August, 1890, to prevent collisions at sea.——At 8 o'clock the House reassembled for a session of two and a half hours to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

62D DAY.—The entire session was devoted to the consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill for the current year. The House, in Committee of the Whole, voted to give extra pay to the amount of about $400,000 to clerks and secretaries. An amendment was agreed to, directing the payment of $200,000 of Indian depredation claims allowed by the Court of Claims.——Without completing the consideration of the bill, the House devoted the rest of the session to the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina.

63D DAY.—The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed without the provision for paying $425,000 damages to alleged British and Canadian sealers.

64TH DAY.—The day was devoted to labor legislation, and a bill providing for the arbitration of differences between common carriers and their employes was passed.

65TH DAY.—The House spent most of the day discussing the Printing bill and the purchase of the Maloope site for the Government Printing Office.——Conference reports on the Pension and Postoffice Appropriation bills were agreed to.——The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution suspending the transfer in bond through the United States of articles destined for the Mexican free zone was concurred in.

66TH DAY.—The House took another vote on the Hawaiian cable appropriation, and by a vote of 160 ayes to 115 nays decided to insist once more upon a refusal to allow the appropriation to stay in the bill. Another conference was asked for.——A message from the President was read vetoing the bill for the relief of Catherine Ott, a soldier's widow, on the ground that it was not so favorable to her as the general law. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.——Senate bill providing for the ascertainment of the net tonnage of vessels was passed.——The bill to protect forest reservations, for which the Senate substituted an entire new measure, was referred.——Several District of Columbia bills of minor importance were passed.

Minor Mention.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., is trying to raise money by subscription to buy bloodhounds for detective work.

SAM MOY, the Chinese millionaire of Chicago, has offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the murderer of Moy Tung Hai at Macon, Ga.

THE reserve at the Bank of England now stands at $135,710,000, against $96,300,000 last year. The amount of notes in circulation is $125,077,750.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN TEXAS.

Fifteen Armed Men Plunder an Express Car and Then Escape.

At 7 o'clock p. m. fifteen armed men held up the Houston and Texas Central northbound express at the Missouri, Kansas and Texas crossing, on the outskirts of Dallas, Texas.

The engineer and fireman were made to leave the locomotive. Then the robbers cut loose the Wells, Fargo express and the baggage cars, made the engineer get back on the engine, pulled the throttle open, and ran northward, leaving the rest of the train behind. The engineer was made to run to a place near White Rock Creek Bottoms, about five miles north of Dallas union station. There the robbers stopped the train and compelled the express messenger to open the express car and admit them. He was also made to open the safe and the robbers plundered it.

They tore up a large number of packages. After they had finished with the express car they shot out the headlight and other lights. The robbers then scattered to the timber of White Rock Creek Bottoms. Railroad and express officials and employes declare that the robbers secured no money. The belief is general, however, that a large sum of money was secured.

Entire Business District Burned.

The entire business district of Bath Beach, the summer resort on Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn, consisting of two blocks of frame buildings, is a huge pile of smoking ruins. Fire swept away eighteen buildings, and, fanned by the strong winds that came across Gravesend Bay, raged two and a half hours, before it was put out. The loss is said to amount to more than $100,000.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

A. Phillips, a logger, about thirty-five years of age, shot and killed his wife at Chehalis, Wash., and then blew out his own brains. Both died within an hour. The affair grew out of Phillips's jealousy of his wife.

Two Emperors Embrace in Vienna.

Emperor William, of Germany, arrived on a visit at Vienna, Austria. He was received with effusive cordiality by Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, who embraced him twice.

Newsy Gleanings.

PARIS theatres took in $5,900,000 in 1894.

VIRGINIA had seven snow-storms in two weeks.

OLIVE crops have failed both in France and Spain.

SALMON is selling for $1.25 per pound in London.

GOLD is being withdrawn from the banks in San Francisco.

WASHINGTON CITY has a soup kitchen which is feeding some 2000 poor a day.

THE movement for Southern cotton factories has at last spread to Florida. An effort is being made in Pensacola to get up capital to the amount of $100,000 for the purpose of building a factory.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

9 MILK AND CREAM.

A fairly good demand prevailed the past week and the market ruled generally active. On Feb. 21 the Exchange price was lowered to 2½c. per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,477,288
Condensed milk, gals	12,840
Cream, gals	28,133

BUTTER.

Creamery—Penn, extras	@	23	
Western, extras	22½	@	23
Western, firsts	20	@	21½
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	19
State—Extra	—	@	20
Firsts	—	@	18
Thirds to seconds	10	@	14
Western Im. Creamery	10	@	17
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, fresh	8	@	14½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10½	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10½
State Factory—Part skims, large	3	@	7
Part skims, small	4	@	8½
Full skims	1½	@	2½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	21
Jersey—Fancy	24	@	23
Western—Prime to choice	20	@	20½
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 15
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 85
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1894, choice	—	@	2 10
White kidney, 1894, choice	—	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 85	@	1 90
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 85
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 07½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Grape Fruit	1 00	@	5 00
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	1 00	@	3 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	10 00	@	14 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	3 25	@	4 00
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Baldwin	3 50	@	4 00
Common qualities	—	@	—
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	12	@	20
Concord	—	@	—

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
1894, common to fair	5	@	7½
Pacific Coast, choice	10	@	11
Good to prime	8	@	9½
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	95
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	40

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	11½
Chickens, Phila. broilers, ₱ lb	12	@	20
Western	10	@	11
Jersey	—	@	14
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10½
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 25	@	4 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
White kinds, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 15
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	8 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Kale	—	@	1 25
Celery, ₱ 100 roots	2 00	@	7 00
Parsnips	75	@	1 25
Green peas	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Spring beans, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Spinach	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots	75	@	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	2 85	@	3 15
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	54	@	58
May	—	@	57½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	43½
Oats—No. 2 White	38	@	38½
Track, White	38	@	42
Malt—Western	70	@	75
Barley—Ungraded Western	67	@	68
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	6 00	@	6 50
Clover	8 75	@	9 75

Norfolk & Southern R. R. CO.

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Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

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The North Carolinian

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is rapidly nearing its close. It is doing a good work. Among the more important bills passed are: To require Insurance Companies to pay full value of policies in cases of total loss; the pure food bill; to allow women to be Notaries Public; to give the White A. & M. College, and $5,000 to the Colored A. & M. College annually; to provide for the elections of Justices of the Peace; and to appropriate $10,000 to finish the monument to the dead Confederate soldiers.

The latter bill was introduced and earnestly advocated by Senator Grant, Republican, who had been a Major in the Federal Army. There was a dramatic scene during the vote caused by Senator White, Populist, an ex-Confederate soldier, clasped the hand of the ex-Union soleier and expressed with feeling his gratification that the time had come when former foemen could shake hands as brothers in a re-united country.

The Election bill has passed, and the County Government bill will do so. The Revenue bill is now undergoing consideration.

PROVING A "DEAR" THING

That precious Tariff bill over which so many great souls agonized so long, proves not only a failure in point of revenue-yielding, but the more it is used and examined the plainer becomes its imperfections and defects. A great writer has spoken with tenderness of the "dear imperfect things," but this bill is assuredly not one of them—save that it is proving a "dear" thing for the country in more respects than one.

THE OUTLOOK.

Opportunities have always been more equal than men. The air in which bats flutter is the same that sustains the bolder stroke of the eagle's wings. Associated efforts are the unconscious tribute the weakness of the many pays to the strength of the few. Each highway of effort shows the footprints of the giants that have passed that way. As political clouds pass out of the sky we may look for finance and trade to offer opportunity to leaders who are equal to their needs.

Events are moving rapidly in the war between Japan and China. One of the significant things is the announcement from St. Petersburg that Russia sees no reason why Japan should not push on with her advance vigorously. This probably means concessions to Russia in Corean ports and the early capture of Pekin. China has lost her last war ship and is defenseless along the entire coast.

During 1894 our exports of Agricultural implements were worth $430 000 less than in 1893, and this, too, with the markets of the world open to us, which the manufactures of agricultural machinery, as a rule, have claimed was all they wanted, and that Protection was of no benefit to them whatever

The wagon loads of foreign goods that are being hauled from foreign steamships into our warehouses are small satisfaction to the man who walks the street and does not know where he will procure his nextmeal, while he thinks regretfully of the year 1892, when he never had an idle day,

There were issued during the year 1894 20,803 patents. Inventive Yankee is not losing his grip. In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than any other State. Massachusetts ranks next, and Rhode Island third.

No Statesman, whether he be a gold man or a silver man, can win by running counter to the common sense of the great mass of the people. What the want and demand is the coincident use of both metals at a constant parity,

The Democratic "Slander Bureau" has maliciously misstated the facts in relation to the "Douglass resolution" in the House. A true statement of the affair will be found in the extract from the journal of the House printed in another column.

A rare example of absolute self-abnegation is furnished to the world in the Missouri fellow who blew out his brains so as to let his wife live in happiness with a handsomer man.

Postmaster General Bissell has resigned and defeated Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, has been appointed to succeed him.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

"The simple fact is," said Mr. Reed, "that the Government is running behind $5,000,000 a month, and the remedy is simple." There is nothing intricate or mysterious in the matter. "Make the revenue equal to the output," he goes on to declare, "and you will restore the public credit and cure the situation."

A man need not be deeply versed in financial science and political economy to understand that there are only two ways of dealing successfully with a Treasury deficit. One is to levy taxes sufficient to cover it, and the other is to borrow money for the payment of current bills. The latter expedient has already been several times resorted to within a year, and many millions thereby added to the public debt.

But this policy does not put a stop to deficits; it merely provides for the accumulating losses which they represent, and increases the interest bearing obligations of the Government in payment of ordinary expenses in time of peace. The need of more revenue is imperative, if we are to escaph further sales of bonds, and keep the National credit up to the proper standard. There is no room for doubt or argument in this respect; and there is no possible device of legislation that can prevent deficits under the present Democratic tariff law.

The people can not be fooled in a case which is as simple as an example in primary arithmetic. It is useless to tell them that any other reason exists for the shortage of revenue and the necessity of bond sales than the failure of the Democratic tariff policy, or to expect them to believe that the financial problem can be be solved without a material modification of that policy in conformity with Republican precedents and tendencies.

A LIVE RAILROAD PRESIDENT

President Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, has inaugurated a series of meetings along the line of his road for the purpose of advocating a more scientific and thorough system of farming. He will hold one or two meetings in all of the important towns along the line which will be addressed by himself and others who have had practical experience in special crops.

Mr. Stickney says he calls it his gospel of better farming of smaller farms and that it will be preached from one end of the road to the other. They are traveling in their special car and making stops in all the towns, addressing the farmers on the subject.

The magnitude of the blunder committed in the recent pont transaction appears in the fact that itgives the syndicate a profit of about $10,000,000 and compels the government to pay about $16,000,000 more interest than it need to have done.

The new bonds will run thirty years which is equivalent to saying that they will insure Republican supremacy for at least that length of time.

The contract for the erection of the Government Building at Newberne has been awarded to Grace & Hyde, of Chicago. Their bid was $27,726.

On the 27th ult, at his boarding house in Raleigh, Senator E. L. Frank, of Onslow county, died of pneumonia.

The recent government loan was not poular in a strict sense, but it was very popular with the syndicate that got it.

As a Presidential possibility, ex-Governor Patsison is in a state of complete and everlasting wiped-outness.

Two entire blocks were wiped out by a fire at Kinston last week.

☞A Western editor makes this awful threat: "Bring us some locals or we will have to fill the paper with poetry."

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to Cure Yourself while Using it.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, imparing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimubant that his system continually craves. Baco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegeteble and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using Baco-Curo it will nouify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permanently cury any case with three boxes or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. Baco-Cuto is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists with our iron-clad guarantee at $1.00 per box, three boxes [thirty days treatment,] $2 50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wis

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1895.

Senator Gordon was compelled to withdraw his amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to meet the deficit in the revenues, because of an agreement among opposing Senators to talk away the rest of the session, if he didn't; but before doing so he made a speech in which were some remarkable charges against a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, to be made by a Democratic Senator. He said that the responses of the Secretary of the Treasury to inquiries of the Senate, as to whether this legislation was needed, were on their face misleading; that there would be a deficit for the fiscal year of $60,000,000 and for the calendar year of $30,000,000; that treasury officials had acknowledged to him (Gorman) personally that there was a mistake of $30,000,000 in Secretary Carlisle's figures of the amount of money now available to meet government indebtedness; that the expenditures had been underestimated by Secretary Carlisle to the extent of $40,000,000, and he added: "The truth is, that they (treasury officials) made a mistake about a year ago in making up their balances of $80,000,000, and they have been trying to adhere to it even since." Mr. Gorman did not speak with any excitement, but with the deliberation of a man who had personally gone over the figures of which he spoke, as he said he had; also that he was somewhat of a book-keeper himself. It is not strange that there should have been excitement on the floor of the Senate to such an extent that the services of the Sereant-at-Arms had to be called for by Vice President Stevenson to restore order, something that the oldest habitue of the Senate does not remember to have ever before been doe. Nor is it strange that men say Secretary Carlisle should be impeached, either for incapacity or for violation of oath of office.

It seems that whenever some government wants something said to another government that it does not care to say itself it calls on the United States to say it, and Secretary Gresham has not declined a single request of that sort the fact has been successfully kept from the public and buried in the archieves of the Department of State. So far nothing serious has come of Secretary Gresham's latest attempt to do the parot act, but the incident is not yet closed. It was the insignificant government of San Domingo that made use of the ever pliant Gresham this time. It seems that in order to force a settlement of a long score against San Domingo, France sent three war ships to the harbors of the little black republic. Now this was none of our business, yet Gresham, when requested by the government of San Domingo, told France that no hostile demonstration must be made. The French government took this interference much more good naturedly than Japan did a similar one and even went so far as to explain just what it was trying to accomplish. But those war ships were not withdrawn. Gresham then sent another communication to the French government intimating that those war ships would better be withdrawn. There the matter stands at present.

Resolutions on the Douglass Matter.

From the House Journal.

Mr. Lusk introduced the following resolution in regard to the action of the House in memory of Lee, Washington and Douglass.

WHEREAS, The Democratic press have wilfully and maliciously charged and published that the General Assembly of 1895 refused to adjourn out of respect to the memory of the birthday of Washington and Lee but did adjourn out of respect to the memory of Frederick Douglass, and

WHEREAS, By such false statement they have reflected upon the dignity and purpose of the present House, and

WHEREAS, The facts of the case are as follows:

That on the 18th day of January, 1895, Mr. French offered the following resolution:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that when this House adjourns, it adjourn to meet Monday at 3 p. m" Mr. French moved to suspend the rules, which was done, and the resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Which resolution the journal shows was adopted. This resolution being non-concurred in by the Senate, the House met next morning at the usual hour and after being in session less than half an hour, on motion of Mr. Young, of Wake, the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of Robert E. Lee, the same being his birthday.

On the 21st day of February a resolution to adjourn from Thursday to Saturday out of respect to the memory of George Washington was offered by Mr. Williams, of Craven, and was passed by a very large majority—the same was not concurred in by the Senate. The House met the next day as usual; a motion was made by Mr. Lusk to adjourn out of respect to the memory of George Waseington, the same being his birthday, and the same was adopted unanimously; and

WHEREAS, On the 21st day of February, a resolution was offered by Mr. Crews, of Granville, that the House adjourn at 12 o'clock out of respect to Frederick Douglass, whose sudden death had just been announced.

The House did not agree to adjourn at this hour, but when the purpose of the motion was explained to simply give publicity to the sudden and unexpected death of this distinguished deceased, it was concurred in by all parties and as a matter of fact the House did not adjourn until 37 minutes after the time required by the rules for adjournment.

Now therefore, be it resolved, that in the interest of truth and accuracy of history, the utterances and expressions of the Democratic press in this connection are denounced as unjust, untrue, misleading, malicious and libellous.

Resolved further, that this record, as above recited, and resolution be spread upon the minutes of the House.

HEIRESSES TO $6,000 WANTED.

If They Do Not Come Forward, the State Will Get the Property.

Somewhere out in McHenry county, Ills., unless they have died or moved away, are two young women who have inherited property in this city which will net them at least $6,000. So far the search, which has been made by several lawyers, has failed to reveal their whereabouts, and if they do not soon come forward the property will escheat to the state.

The name of the two heiresses was Ferris, and the property was left by their grandaunt, Elise Ferris Hale, who was a sort of Hetty Green on a small scale. She came to New York from Ireland when a young girl and married here. Her husband had accumulated nothing at the time of his death. Both before and after that event, however, Mrs. Hale exhibited a genius for speculation, and her operations in Wall street yielded a snug little fortune. Seven years ago Mrs. Hale went back to Ireland to visit her nephew and other relatives. While there she became ill and died soon after in a hospital in Dublin.

She left no will, and her nearest relatives were two nephews, one of whom lived in Ireland and the other in New Zealand. A third nephew, named Andrew Ferris, had come to the United States and had settled in Sweetwater, Nev. He became interested in mining there and married the sister of one of his business associates. Her name is not known. Two daughters were born, and while they were still children the mother died, and very soon afterward the father. The little girls were sent to live with their grandmother in Illinois. So much the lawyers have been able to learn about the heiresses, but as to what became of them afterward they are still in ignorance.

When Mrs. Hale's estate came to be settled up, all the personal property she had, amounting to about $6,000 in stocks and bonds, was turned over to the nephews in Ireland and New Zealand. The grandnieces, even if found, were not closely enough related to inherit personal property. On the other hand, they were the only ones who could inherit the real property, because of the law in this country against such property passing to aliens.

Mrs. Hale's real property consisted of a tenement house in East Thirty-fourth street, near First avenue. A mortgage for $6,000 upon it is held by the Institution For Savings of Merchants' Clerks. When the owner died and no heir to the property could be found, Secretary Lawrence of the bank was appointed receiver for the property. He collected rents and paid the taxes, so that there was no increase in the debt to the bank. Upon Mr. Lawrence's death, a few months ago, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the tenement was advertised for sale. It was knocked down to Judge Fitzsimons of the city court for $12,000, which was sufficient to meet the amount due on the mortgage and to leave a balance of about $6,000. But Judge Fitzsimons, in examining the title, ran across the claim of the two vanished heiresses and decided he didn't want the property in the circumstances. Consequently the bank is still collecting the rent and standing pat.

All the parties concerned are anxious to have the estate settled up, but the two heiresses remain hidden from view. The presumption in law is that a person not heard from in seven years is dead, and before long the attorney general will have a chance to institute proceedings for the settlement of the mortgage and the reversion of the net proceeds to the state.—New York Sun.

A BUSHEL OF ONIONS.

An Important Present Question That Is Agitating Massachusetts Farmers.

Many a horny handed granger dwelling in bailiwicks just beyond our commonwealth's borders has been making "easy money" in the onion trade for months past at the expense of divers tillers of Massachusetts soil. It all happens as the result of a "bull" made by the legislature of 1894, which solemnly decreed that the standard weight of a bushel of onions in Massachusetts should be 57 pounds, while in nearly every other state the legal heft thereof is fixed at 52 pounds.

For a good many moons farmers from York state, little Rhody or the land of steady habits have made it their pleasant and profitable business to cross the Massachusetts boundary line, buy a 57 pound bushel of onions here and sell out in their home market at a profit of five pounds saved on the bushel. What wonder that the yeomanry of our Massachusetts border towns have risen in their might and demanded that the costly blunder made at the statehouse last year shall be speedily rectified!—Boston Globe.

Long Pastorate In Chicago Ended.

Universal regret is expressed that the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke is compelled by the loss of his vocal powers to retire from the rectorship of Grace Episcopal church, which he has held for the last 36 years. This is a longer period than any other Protestant clergyman in Chicago has been the pastor of the same congregation. Dr. Locke's ministry has been distinguished by great ability in the pulpit and in the discharge of church duty, by dignity and elevation of conduct, by Christian purity and simplicity of character and by many graces of life. He is held in affectionate regard by the members of his late flock, and it is understood that they will make liberal provision for his support and maintenance during the remainder of his life.—Chicago Herald.

Surrender Surrenders.

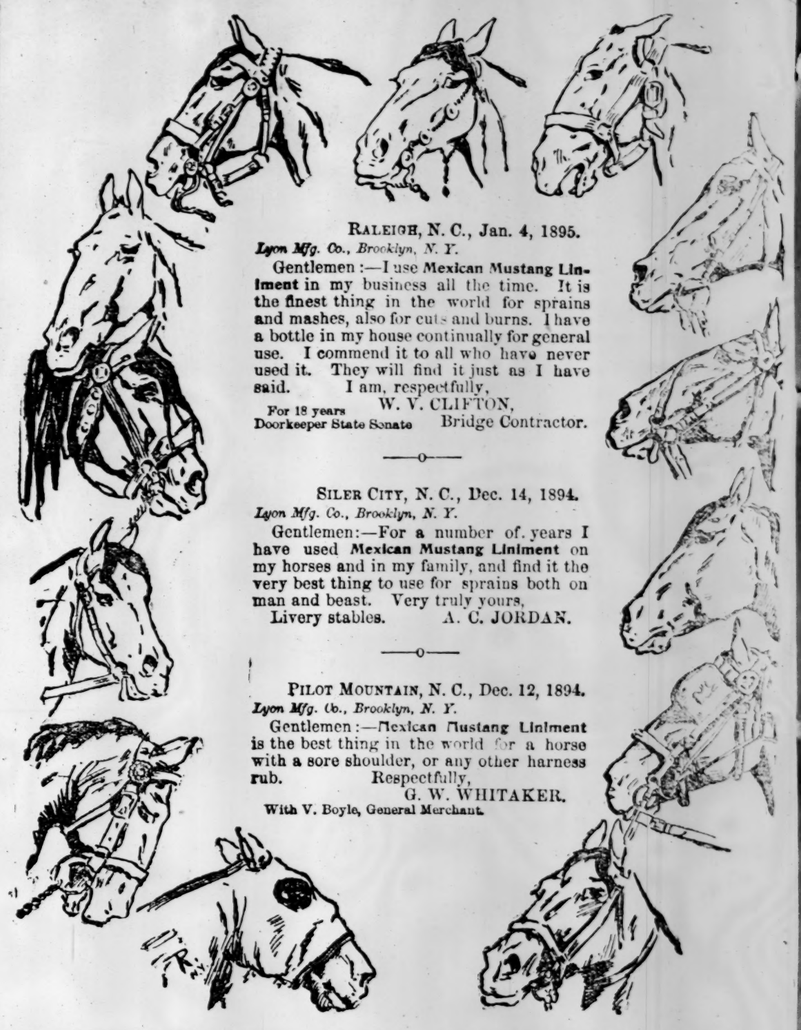
"Surrender" has finally been wiped off the map of the United States that Appomattox might be restored to its place in history along with Philippi and Waterloo. Now let somebody in the post-office department go into a secluded place and whisper what he thinks of himself.—New York World.

Climb of the Pencil.

A new fashion that is just beginning to grow in vogue is that of writing letters in pencil rather than with pen and ink, and when once fairly established it is doubtful whether anything but legal documents and business papers that must be preserved will ever be prepared in the old style. Letters are generally shorter nowadays than they formerly were and more hastily written, more frequent and seldom worth keeping for any length of time. They are not the elaborate efforts of bygone days, that were often cherished for their intrinsic worth. The pencil, which is far more convenient than the pen, is therefore taking its place in the great mass of casual correspondence. — Kansas City Times.

The Poor Profited.

A novel scheme to provide bread for the poor was recently successfully tested in Flint, Mich. There were 150 competitors among the ladies of the city to see who could bake the best loaf, each contestant to make three loaves, the winner to receive a valuable prize and the bread to be given to the poor. The winner of the contest was the wife of the mayor.



RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I use **Mexican Mustang Liniment** in my business all the time. It is the finest thing in the world for sprains and mashes, also for cuts and burns. I have a bottle in my house continually for general use. I commend it to all who have never used it. They will find it just as I have said. I am, respectfully,

For 18 years Doorkeeper State Senate — W. V. CLIFTON, Bridge Contractor.

—o—

SILER CITY, N. C., Dec. 14, 1894.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For a number of years I have used **Mexican Mustang Liniment** on my horses and in my family, and find it the very best thing to use for sprains both on man and beast. Very truly yours,

Livery stables. — A. C. JORDAN.

—o—

PILOT MOUNTAIN, N. C., Dec. 12, 1894.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Mexican Mustang Liniment is the best thing in the world for a horse with a sore shoulder, or any other harness rub. Respectfully,

G. W. WHITAKER.

With V. Boyle, General Merchant.

OLD PEOPLE

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetiser and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents a bottle at Alex. Wadsworth's.

A NOTABLE KENTUCKIAN.

Extraordinary Obituary Tribute to the Late Alamander Martin of Lackey.

Died, at the home of his brother, near this place, on Jan. 16, Alamander Martin, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was born in Ohio. Came with his parents to Kentucky at an early age. He was well beloved by all who knew him. He was a model in the way of economy, industry and honesty. His voice will no more be heard by his many relatives whom he so much loved and so faithfully served during sickness. We will greatly miss him, but pray the Lord to reconcile us to this sad bereavement, knowing that our loss in his eternal gain. His funeral services were attended by the Rev. William Cook, and a sermon was preached from the book of God, after which a large concourse of people followed his remains to their last resting place until called forth on the resurrection morn. The following is a short sketch of his life:

During Mr. Martin's early life
The country was full of witches,
He carried a gun and butcher knife
And wore the leather breeches.

But as time advanced
He changed his pants,
Yet still preferred the leather.
He would often tell
The way they would smell
In time of rainy weather.

He was a man of iron nerve,
A voice loud and piercing.
His head was gray, his spine curved,
Before he quit his cursing.

His latter days were days of peace,
A change in disposition.
As strength gave way grace increased
And saved him from perdition.

Now he sails on Zion's ship,
No more pains from his poor old hip.
He is done with troubles here below
And gone where all good mortals go.

—Catlettsburg Democrat.

Suffered 25 Years.

Kidney Difficulty. Entirely Cured by 1 Bottle.

REV. A. J. MERCHANT, D.D. PH.D.

Late Presiding Elder M. E. Church, Sharon, Pa. writes Dr. Fenner:

"I suffered 25 years with kidney difficulty. Some 10 years ago I used 3 bottles of your Kidney and Backache Cure.

I can truly say that since that time I have had less backache than I had in 10 minutes before I took the Cure. I feel entirely cured."

DR. FENNER'S

Kidney and Backache Cure DID IT.

A Great Renal Depurant.

Cures all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary passages. Female Weaknesses, Bed Wetting in children, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Swelled Limbs, Bright's Disease, Gravel or Stone in bladder, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sample free.

Dr. Fenner's Pellets cure Sick Headaches, Constipation, etc. The best Family Physic.

Dr. Fenner's German Eye-Salve cures Sore Eyes, Cracked Lips, Piles, Skin Eruptions.

Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey. Relieves any cough, asthma, etc., in an hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. A specific in any inflammation. Relieves burns, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or any pain in 1 to 30 minutes. Cures colic, dyspepsia, dysentary and flux; also bronchitis and consumption. One dose cures LaGrippe.

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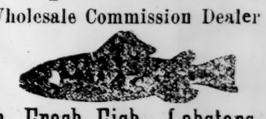
Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer



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North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Agents.

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FISH DEALER

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North Coroling Shad a specialty Stationery and Stencils furnished on application.

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DEALERS IN FISH,

Richmond, Va.

Consignments of North Carolina Herrings solicited and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery Trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

MONEY

can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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PERHAPS MAKE A FORTUN

We secure patents, and, to induce people to of their bright ideas, give away one hundred the first of every month to the person who most meritorious invention during the previ We will also advertise the winning invention charge in the "National Recorder," a weekly published in Washington, D. C., which has a circulation throughout the United States, and to the interests of inventors.

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The idea of being able to invent somethi most people as being very difficult; this de Company will dispel. It desires to get into the public the fact that the things which seem trivial that the average citizen would feel a bring them to the attention of the Patent Of most valuable. It is the simple things and va tions that make the greatest money, and the are seldom profitable. Almost everybody at or another conceives an idea which, if patented worth a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas a dismissed without thought. The smoke arou the car-window which could be easily sid up without breaking the passenger's back, the collar-button, nut-lock, bottle-stopper, suspender hook, buckle, and snow-shovel are things that sees some way of improving upon, and it is o inventions that bring the greatest returns to t The prize we offer will be paid whether the has been acted upon by the Patent Office or not competitor must apply for a patent on his through us, and whether he secures the prize inventor will have a valuable patent. Send for For further particulars, address

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T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

DR. W. W. GRIGGS & SON, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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BEFORE — AFTER

Nervousness, Dizziness, Fits, Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Impotency, Melancholy, Hysteria, Blues, Mental depression, Softening of the Brain, Loss of power, Wakefulness, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, and at last a miserable death. MAGNETIC VINE arrests all losses in either sex, invigorates and strengthens both the muscular and nervous system, tones up the brain, builds up the flesh, clears the eye, and restores health and vigor to the sufferer. A month's treatment in tablet form sent by mail to any address, $1.00 per box; 6 boxes for $5.00. With every $5.00 order we give a Written Guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantee issued only by our agents.

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Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since March 4, 1861. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842 and their widows, now entitled. Old claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to pensions. Send for new laws. No charge for advice until successful.

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DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—D B. Bradford, J. L. Sawyer, J. E. Wood, J. R Pinner and G. W. Cobb. Clerk, C. C. Alfen Treasurer, T. R. Mann; Constable and Collector, Thomas Williams; Attorney, Geo. W. Ward; Street Commissioner, Monroe Bright; Fire Commissioners, Fred. H. Ziegler and Geo. W. Twiddy.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. C. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Prevor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G W. Brothers, S. W.; J. Salomonsky, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y and T. R. Mann, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14; W. S. White, N. G.; E. F. Sawyer, V. G.; W. W. Morrisett, Sec'y J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council No 1209. C. E. Kramer, Regent; T. B. Wilson, Vice Regent; J. P. Overman, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Jr., Collector; N. R. Parker, Chaplain; W. C. Simons, Warden; W. W. Mann, Sentry; C. Guirkin, jr. Guide.

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph E. Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds M B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris.

Board of Education: G. W. Ward, S N. Morgan, J. C. Commander. Superintendent of Public Instruction, William J Griffin.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

C. C Pool,	Carolinian Building
J. W. Albertson, jr.	Elliott street,
G. W. Ward,	E liott street,
J. Heywood Sawyer,	Main street,
E. F. Aydlett.	Main street,
W. J. Griffin,	Main street,
J. W. Albertson sr.	Elliott street,
J. C. Brooks,	Carolinian Building,
E. F. Lamb,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

W. J. Lumsden,	Road street.
W. W. Griggs,	Church street,
J. E. Wood,	Church street,
O. G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
J. B. Griggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

J. H. White,	Main street,
E. B. Swindell,	Water street

DRUGGISTS:

Alex. Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. E. Wood.	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Etheridge & Bro.,	Main street,
O. G. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Atlantic Collegiate Inst.	S. L. Sheep,	Prin'l
Select School	I. N. Tillett,	"
State Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore,	"

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

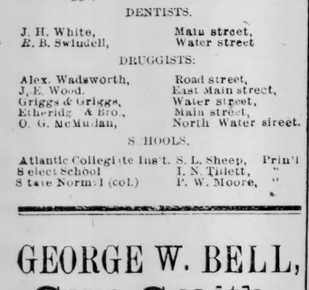
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

GROVES



TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ADAMS, CARR & Co.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, March 6, 1895.

☞Courage! courage!!

☞Every man to his post now.

☞"Forward March!" is the word.

☞The Net Fishermen are getting to work.

☞Truckers are beginning to plant their Irish potatoe crops.

☞Court is being held at Currituck this week, Judge Boykin presiding,

☞The shipments of Shad have actively commenced. The prices North are good.

☞To several inquiries we rep'y that, in our opinion, corn will increase rather than diminish in price.

☞Keep one eye open to the sunny side of things; it will lighten your burdens and brighten the lives around you.

☞A bill to incorporate the "Currituck and Camden Railroad" has been introduced in the Legislature.

☞Senator Snipes writes us from Raleigh: "I think the bill providing for the dredging of oysters will pass." Good news.

☞Hon. J. C. Pritchard, U. S. S., will accept our thanks for a copy of the Official Congressional Directory of the Fifty-Third Congress.

☞The first birthday celebration mentioned in history is that of Pharaoh, recorded in the 26th verse of the 40th chapter of Genesis.

☞How wonderfully correct Hicks, the St. Louis weather prophet, has been foretelling the weather. He predicts a good deal of stormy weather this month.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked when the 6 per cent interest bill goes into effect. The usual ratifying clause was left off the bill, therefore it will not go into effect till thirty days after the General Assembly adjourns.

☞A resolution was adopted in the House at Raleigh alleging that there are charges of fraud against the Shell Fish Commission and calling for an investigation of its affairs. Turn on the lights.

☞The Newberne "Journal" says that Mr. James Mattieks, of Marines, has started a small oyster canning factory at that place, and that he expects, for the present, with smooth running, to put up a thousand cans a day.

☞The old song, "A Jack of all trades is master of none," is a concrete expression of the result of centuries of observation of men who are expert here, there and everywhere, up to just this side of success in any place or thing.

☞The Elizabeth City Charter bill, having passed both Houses, is now a law. The Wards are so divided as to make the number of voters in each more equal than they now are, and other changes on the line of fairness have been made.

☞Newspapers and magazines sho'ld be considered about as necessary as food and clothing. Books are wonderfully cheap nowadays, and there is no excuse for any country boy or girl not having plenty of reading matter, and of that which is good.

☞The Light House Board gave notice that, owing to the close of navigation in the vicinity by ice, the light and fog signal at the Station on Albemarle Sound, on the bar at the entrance to North River, had been temporarily discontinued until the reopening of navigation.

☞Not since the days of James Buchanan—and we remember them well—has there been such a terrible industrial depression and financial stringency among the masses of the people as at this time. Every prediction made by the CAROLINIAN during the last campaign has been and is being verified. It is Democratic history repeating itself.

☞We had a call a few days ago from Captain John G. Ballance, of Hatteras. Among other items of interest, he gave an account of being two weeks "ice-bound" in the Sound, on the schooner "Dexter," during the late freeze, and that but for the assistance rendered by Keeper Gray of Big Kinnekeet Life-Saving Station, he and his crew would have suffered.

☞Our townsman, Frank Vaughan esq. is preparing for publication a very timely little book, being "A Description of the Albemarle District of Nodth Carolina, with a brief sketch of its History; Its Topography and Physical Features; Its Fertile Lands; Its Rivers and great Inland Seas: Its Forests and Fields; Its Products of Land and Water; Its Climate and Healthfulness; Its facilities for Travel and Transportation; Its present Financial condition; Its modes of Taxation, and its Public School System, together with a description of Elizabeth City, etc." We have glanced over the manuscript and are prepared to say that it covers the ground, giving truthfully the information on the topic treated that prospective immigrants from the North are needing, and when published, as we learn it soon will be, our business men should take an interest in it by subscribing for and distributing it where it will do good.

☞Monumental liars—a good many gravestones.

☞Omit the negative propositions. Nerve us with affirmativ ones.

☞The bonds of iniquity occasionally command a premium, but they are never safe investments.

☞It is not generally known that when good meat is a little tainted by warm weather or overkeeping, washing it with lime water will restore its sweetness.

☞"A Reader" asks the CAROLINIAN to define 'Public Opinion.' It is simply the prevailing view in a given community on any matter of general concern or interest; also, such views collectively.

☞"Inquirer" wants to know, "Is either Japan or China a Christian nation—if not, what roligion do they profess? The Bhuddist religion prevails with both nations.

☞One of the most fruitful causes of wrinkles is said to be straining the eyes. Sudden transitions from darkness to light or vice versa make the eyes shrink and produce wrinkles. Reading by dim light, overworking the eyes and wearing cross-barred and dotted veils help on the wrinkle-producing work.

A GREAT MUSICAL EVENT.

The most celebrated Who have yet visited our town will appear at the Opera House on Wednesday, March 13th. It is the internationally famed Swedish Quartette. They appear in the picturesque costumes of their native provinces of Sweden With the Company are two skilled Instrumentalists. This is the ORIGINAL Swedish Quartette and not one of their cheap imitators. The New York "Herald" says:

The Swedish Ladies' Quartette was greeted by a very large audienee last evening. Their singing was pelightful, and the audience, among whom were some of the best judges of excellent singing, showed their pleasure by frequent applause. The harmonious blending of the voices produced a sweet melody that will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to hear it

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufuoture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 6:24 and will set at 6. The moon will shine 'till 8:28 to-morrow morning.—Mercy to him that shows it, should be the rule.—Miss Ella Kramer, who has been absent some time on a visit to friends in Portsmouth, Va., has returned. She received a cordial greeting from her many friends.—Miss Ray Bloomfield, of New York, is visiting the family of Mr. Jacob Salomonsky, on the corner of Poindexter and Fearing streets.—A little help sometimes goes a great way.—Mr. W. T. Love is makiug extensive repairs on the house lately occupied by his father on Ehringhaus street.—Some people had rather guess at much than take pains to learn a little.—Dr. J. E. Wood has retuened from a visit to his sick brother in Colorado. He says he enjoyed the trip very much and learned many things about the great Western States that he did not know before.—The succulent clam is beginning to brace up.—Maintain your integrity.—The Versifier gets off the following:

Laugh and the world laughs with you,
It also laughs when you groan;
Borrow, and friends stand by you,
Pay back, and you pay a loan.

—The steam tug J. C. Hill and the schooners May Flower and Maggie have been on Willey's marine railways for repairs.—A spur in the head is worth two in the heels.—The Listener overheard the following the other day: "The more a man has the more he wants," remarked one citizen. "Did you ever have twins at your house?" pertly queried another citizen.—Its no use expecting politeness of a man with a tooth ache.—Several from this place attended the funeral of the late O. F. Baxter at Norfolk last week. It took place at the Granby Street Methodist Church.—Cupid isn't any more like the pictures we see of him than courtship is like marriage.—"I guess you never saw the weather any colder than it has been this winter," said an affable citizen. "No, but I have FELT it colder," replied an old inhabitant.—The Rhymster advises:

Don't growl because the sun is hid,
And the weather's out of tune;
Don't sigh and fret for you'll have all
The sun you want next June.

—"I suppose you make teeth in sets," the Dentist was asked. "Yes and pull them in sits. Sit down," was the answer.—The contract for carrying the mail from the Depot to and from the Postoffice has been awarded to Mr. D. M. Dewey. The show windows in the confectionary store of Mr. J. H. Burgess, on the corner of Main and Roads streets, was again broken on Thursday night and a lot of candy, etc., stolen. This is the thirteenth time within about a year. The Smiler's advice to some of his lady acquaintances is: "Don't put powder on your cheeks without looking in the glass afterwards."—Pay as you go and you can go further.—The Impecuine, who is courting a lass with ducats at her command, was heard humming:

When 'er we meet, with happiness
Our faces both are sunny,
She's thinking of her love for me,
I'm thinking of her money.

—The steamer N. L. Wagner of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad is at Willey's shipyard for repairs.—A million dollars in gold can't buy a meal for a hungry heart.—Miss Laura Ives, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. James Y. Old, on West Church street, has returned home.—By the repeal of the old charter and the enactment of the new one the "Bosses" that have been "running the machine" in Elizabeth City will step down and out on the 1st Monday in June.—It isn't every rich man that earns an honest living.—"Suppose I should be taken away suddenly what would become of you, my boy?" impressively questioned a certain pater familias. "I'd stay here. The question is, what would become of you!" was the irreverent son's reply.—The Epicure inquires:

Tell me, ye winged wind
That 'round my pathway screams,
Is there not a spot on earth
Where mince pie don't make dreams?

—The Stroller says he sees a good many vacant tenement houses in different parts of the city.—The new CAROLINIAN Press Room building is under way, and with good weather will soon be completed.—The Wag remarks that unless a pretty woman has sense her bait is constantly surrounded by fish that never bite.—"Why was George Washington a great man?" asked the teacher. "Because we don't have any school on his birthday," replied little Tommy.—The Squeezer declares:

There is a truth sure as you're born,
"There is no rose without its thorn,"
The fairest girl I e'er embraced
Had cruel pins about her waist.

—The firm of Whitehurst & Co., on East Main Street, went under last week. Cause: these "Cleveland times."—Do not fail to go and hear the famous "Swedish Quartette," at the Opera House on the 13th: See fuller notice in another column.—There was a memorial meeting held at the Methodist Church on Sunday night at which tributes were paid to the memory of the late O. F. Baxter. Addresses were made by Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston, of the Presbyterian Church, and a number of others.—Our young townsman, Rosco W. Turner, left on Monday on a first visit to Washington City.—Mr. J. E. Burgess, of Old Trap, dropped in on Monday.—Mr. J. H. Harris, the well-known representative of the reliable fish dealers, Caleb Haley & Co., of New York, is in the city. He gave us a call. He will remain here some time.—Sec administrator's notice of the late Benj. W. Davenport.—Shad and herring are commanding "big" prices.—Mr. W. M, Lowe, of Okisko, called on Monday.—Col. Guirkin is quite sick.—The steamer "Atlantic City," of Atlantic City, N, J., was in our port this week.—The new Machine Shop has commenced work.—Capt. A. S. Conklin called and paid his respects yesterday

Wealth With a J.

The St. Louis Republic asks: "Is the homely little crooked letter 'J' really a mascot, or is it only a coincidence that it is to be found in the given or Christian names of so many millionaires? The recent death of 'J.' G. Fair has suggested the following compilation of millionaires' names which contain the luck bestowing letter: J. D. Rockefeller, J. J. Astor, Jay Gould, John M. Sears, J. S. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, J. B. Haggin, J. W. Garret, J. G. Fair, John Wanamaker, J. W. Mackay, J. G. Flood, J. M. Constable, John T. Martin and John Arbuckle. None of the above is rated at less than $10,000,000, and several at from six to ten times that sum."

A Very Popular Loan.

"It's all very well to talk about issuing bonds of $10 each," remarked Mr. Dukane, "but that is not the way to induce women to buy."

"What would you advise?" asked Mr. Gaswell.

"Let Secretary Carlisle advertise the bonds at $9.98, marked down from $10."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City, druggists, recommend Johnson's Magnetic Oil, the great family pain-killer, internal and external. $1 size 50c; 50c size 25c.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the late Benj. W. Davenport, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and, those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of theri recovery.

B. W. F DAVENPORT,
Adm'r of Benj, W. Davenport, dec'd.
Feb. 26th, 1895.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A small Island or Peninsula, of from three hundred to three thousand acres. Address, with full particulars,

F. E. LOWRY,
529 State St., Erie, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED

to sell Pennsylvania grown Nursery Stock which is the BEST IN THE WORLD All new SPECIALTIES as well as the standard varities of FRUITS and Ornamentals. No previous experience necessary. Salary and all traveling expenses paid. Write for terms, stating age. HOOPES, BROS. & THOMAS, Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. 37-4t

OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Mr. Hugh Cale returned on Monday from a business trip to Greensboro and Raleigh.

Mr. Allen Bailey left on Monday to spend some time at Edenton.

Mr. Z. W. White, of Belvidere, was in town on Saturday.

Mrs Comfort Wynue, after a short stay, returned to Philadelphia on the 2nd inst.

Miss Martha Brunsey, a bright and talented young lady of Camden county, was buried on Friday.

Mr. William Burke, of Edenton, paid a short visi to this city last week.

Mrs. Louisa Brown, of South Mills, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Penelope Jones, on Cale street.

Rev. B. F S ars, the noted evangelist and revivalist, of Warrenton, this State, will occupy the pulpit of Corner Stone Church at all the services on Sunday,

Rev. G W. Williams delivered an interesting address to an appreciative audience at the "Parker Literary" on last Friday night.

The Epworth League will hold a literary and musical concert at the public school building Thursday and Friday evenings for the benefit of the Pennsylvania A. M. E. Zion Mission.

Mr. C. W. White, engaged in teaching in Bertie county, was home on a short visit last week.

The Spring term Lyceum of the State Normal School was organized on last Friday. An interesting program will be presented each Friday evening.

TWO LIVES SAVED

Mrs Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Alex. Wadsworth's Store.

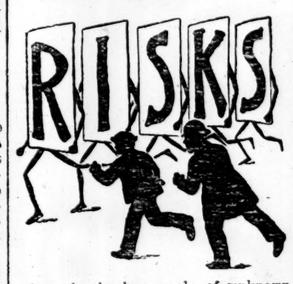
M. Heinman, Milwaukie, writes: "One box of Japanese Pile Cure has cured me of a case of 28 years standing, after being treated by New York's best physicians." W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED.

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best phyricians in this country for yehrs, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarah. Send for testimonials, free.

F. H. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

RUNNING



All people who buy goods of unknown quality of unknown or irresponsible dealers. To give satisfaction is our principl aim, and the effort is such as to amount to a virtual guarantee to the customer. Our stock embraces Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings &c.

McCabe & Grice,

Leading Merchants and Hustlers,
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Notice of Admtuistration.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late Uriah Roughton, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EDWARD ROUGHTON,
Adm'r of Urish Roughton.
Feb. 25th, 1895.

Money Made

EASILY AND RAPIDLY.
READ THIS AND THINK IT OVER.

We want 100 men who have energy and grit. We will give them a situation in which they can make money rapidly—the labor being light and employment the year round. Requires no capital or great education. Some of our best salesmen are country boys. Young men or old will do. Remuneration is quick and sure. We have need for 100 men within the next 30 days. Do not waste time but write at once to H. C. HUDGINS & CO., Publishers, Atlanta, Georgia.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cures—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles,
Neuralgia, Bad Blood
Constipation, Nervous ailments
Malaria, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

SALOMONSKY'S Annual Before Stock-Taking SALE.

Prices have been marked down below any previous point of Lowness known to the trade community simply because the stock

Is too Large

to handle comfortably during the Annual Inventory. We shall

Incur Losses,

Many of them very heavy, but no loss, however large, or no sacrifice, however great, can divert us from our purpose of

Giving Money's

worth. All the goods are new and fashionable, while the reductions are positively unequalled.

Everybody is invited to this great sale. The bottom has been knocked out of everything.

R. Salomonsky.

Kramer Bros & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
KILN & AIR DRIED
LUMBER
AND
Building Materia
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOORING,
.....SIDING,.....
CEILING,

Window and Door FRAMES.

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moulding, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture, Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Fish and Produce BOXES

Shipments made by Rail or Water Estimates Furnished. Address,
KRAMER BROS., & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache Vertigo.	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains.	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	.25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.25
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes.	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough.	.25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.	.25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
29	Sore Mouth, or Canker	.25
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.	.25
31	Painful Periods.	.25
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat.	.25
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.	.25

EXTRA NUMBERS:

28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges.	1.00
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to step and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross, Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

SHIP YOUR EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY

—And Other Produce to—

DAVIS, HILL & CO.

308 10th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

You will receive the highest Cash Prices. We buy outright or handle on Commission.

"Quick Sales and Prompt Returns" Commission for handling goods, five per cent. Send for price list.

THE FAIR

You will find it to your interest to examine the stock just opening. There are many bargains which must be seen to be appreciated. Clothing for Men, Youths and Children; which were bought at a bankrupt sale for less than cost of production. Hats and Caps in large variety at prices that will surprise you.

The stock of Boots and Shoes has been largely increased and offers special attractions to those who like to get the worth of money and know a good thing when they see it.

We have so largely increased our stock in the above lines that it has become necessary in order to make room to close out some lines of Notions Books, Pictures and Fancy Articles, the prices on which will be greatly reduced.

We call special attention to our line of all Papers, Shades, Curtains and Fixtures, which must go regaudless of cost.

THE FAIR

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

TOWLER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Bottom Prices to All.

CAN

A man afford to give a DOLLAR AND A QUARTER'S worth for One?

NO!

Can a man sell you one dollar's worth, intrinsic value, and give you a prize?

NO!

Can give you one hundred cents worth for one dollar, intrinsic value?

YES!

This is the plan upon which business is done and no other way at

MOSES WEISEL

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Milinery Goods &c

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels disease, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893.
"I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was afflicted with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.

MRS. M. M. YEARY.
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.

—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON.
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that a few bottles will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

A REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Insurgents Start a Movement to Throw Off the Spanish Yoke.

SYMPATHIZERS IN FLORIDA.

Government Troops Rout the Patriots in an Engagement Near Santa Cecilia---Killed and Wounded on Both Sides---Demonstrations Among Friends of the Cause in This Country.

News has been received of the attempt of the insurgents to overthrow the Government of Cuba. The rebels at Guantanamo, under the leadership of Henry Brooks, who is the wealthiest resident of Santiago de Cuba, had an encounter with the Spanish troops ne a Santa Cecilia. Three prisoners were captured, and the rest of the insurgent force fled to the woods.

In the engagement at Ybarra, near Matanzas, two of the rebels were killed and many wounded. They also lost fourteen rifles and a large amount of ammunition. They were surrounded in the woods, near the Ignatia plantation.

Manuel Garcia, the noted revolutionary leader, was in the vicinity of Agaacate, with sixteen adherents, and was said to be recruiting men by force. Arms for the revolutionists were found on a plantation near Matanzas and seized. In addition four trunks containing arms and cavalry equipments were found among the baggage of passengers on the steamer City of Washington and confiscated.

Many persons implicated in the revolutionary movement have been arrested. Others, who, it is said, came from New York, arrived and were presented to the Governor-General.

Spanish gunboats keep a close watch along the coast. Public opinion is almost unanimously opposed to the uprising.

In West Tampa, Fla., where many Cubans reside, a hundred revolvers were fired upon receipt of the news. Flags are raised, and the children joined in the shouting and enthusiasm. The cigarmakers decided to donate two days' work to the cause. The latest advices from Cuba confirm the reports of a general uprising of the patriots there. The movement was simultaneous at seven different points on the island, and the insurgents attacked eight or ten interior towns. At Matanzas a Spanish army officer was dangerously wounded. Generals Marti and Gomez are at the head of the revolution. They reached the island from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Secretary Gresham received a cablegram from Consul-General Ramon Williams at Havana, announcing that a state of affairs practically amounting to martial law had been proclaimed in Cuba. It appears from the despatch that the proclamation of the Governor-General has caused great excitement throughout the island, where no general revolution exists, as it was the first notice the people had that the Government was taking action to prevent disturbances in some sections from spreading.

Fernando Figueredo, of Tampa, Fla., who was a Colonel in the former revolution and a prominent legislator in the revolutionary party made this statement:

"This is a very serious revolution. The plans are well laid. The difference between the former and this revolution is that now we have chiefs and soldiers. Even if we are not thoroughly equipped in arms, we know how take them from the enemy. We can raise a drilled army from the start. The policy of Marti has been such as to perfectly organize the clubs and colonies throughout the exterior so that the most harmonious and efficient work can be done in accord with those in actual battle. I have just received a telegram from New York, saying that a mass meeting was held there a few days ago and that it was enthusiastic, and large contributions were made."

GENERAL BOOTH'S TOUR.

Returns to England After a Remarkable American Trip.

General William Booth, the Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, has sailed from New York for England on the steamship Paris. He has just completed a twenty-four weeks' tour of the United States, and has made a record of which few travelers or public speakers can boast.

He has spoken in eighty-six American cities, and the aggregate number of persons who came to hear him expound was 437,000, at 340 meetings. To speak to this vast audience he traveled 18,453 miles, or thirty-five days, on railroad trains. At a conservative estimate General Booth uttered more than 2,000,000 words in public halls in the twenty-four weeks' tour.

He landed at Halifax, September 20, 1894, and started at once on his journey. The route had been mapped out beforehand, and the time of arrival and departure at each city or town was carefully arranged. In only one instance did General Booth fail to fulfil an appointment, and then the elements prevented him. He was snowbound. The means of transportation has been by fast express trains, whenever such service was procurable.

Before coming to New York he traveled for a month through Eastern Canada. From New York he went to Washington, D. C.; thence to Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit and several other of the larger cities in Michigan; then to Chicago, to Minneapolis, St. Paul, down the Mississippi to St. Louis; thence to Denver, Colorado Springs, and on to California, where he addressed meetings in Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco; up to Vancouver and back East by way of the Canadian Pacific.

Although he is sixty-five years of age General Booth has endured this extraordinary strain wonderfully well. He nearly succumbed to the grip at Colorado Springs, but his indomitable pluck and energy kept him on his feet, and he succeeded in completing a very remarkable tour.

BURGLARS WRECKED A BANK VAULT

Men Arrested on Suspicion Fought the Police With Revolvers.

The First National Bank of Griswold, Iowa was entered by burglars about midnight They blew open the vault doors and then drilled the front door of the time-lock safe put in dynamite, and closed the vault doors The charge used was evidently much heavier than intended, as it totally wrecked the vault, doing over $3500 damage to the safe and building.

The noise of the explosion was so great that the burglars made a hasty departure Over $400 worth of stamps belonging to the Postmaster and $120 in cash are known to have been taken, and probably other valuables. The burglar-proof safe inside the vault contained $20,000 in cash, but this was not touched.

Three men were arrested at Council Bluff Iowa, supposed to have committed the burglary. As they were being led to the jail they drew revolvers and fired. One police man was badly wounded and will probably die. One of the thieves was shot. Only two of the men were recaptured.

The Labor World.

AMERICAN railways have 750,000 employes

THE new Labor Commissioner of Kansas W. J. Bird, was a newsbow but a few years ago.

DISTRESS in the mining regions of Ohio increases, and hundreds of people—men, women and children—are threatened with starvation, which is only averted by contributions of charity from other parts of the State.

IN British Columbia and Pacific coast waters 12,510 men are employed in the fur seal industry.

GREAT distress exists among the unemployed in London, and relief measures on a large scale are being planned.

REV. JOHN A. B. WILSON, of New York City, denounced the Charities Organization Society in a sermon on the unemployed.

IT has been voted by the local lodges of the International Association of Machinists to hold a convention in Cincinnati on May 6.

LABOR COMMISSIONER WRIGHT has submitted a report outlining plans for providing homes for the working people on easy terms

EX-SENATOR HENRY G. DAVIS, of West Virginia, offers to his State $50,000 in cash and a site for the proposed industrial school for girls.

AN expert oculist has been appointed to test the eyesight of all conductors, engineers firemen and brakemen on the Canadian Pacific lines.

THE celebrated Society for Employes of Commerce, of Hamburg, since its foundation in 1858, has placed gratuitously 46,000 applicants for work.

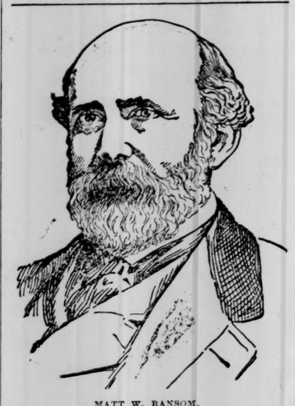
THERE is no European country in which women are more employed than in France. It is rare to enter a French shop and find a man serving as accountant.

THE French Academy has just assumed a novel function. It has accepted a legacy that provides two annual prizes of $100 each to be awarded to such meritorious domestic servants as may show the most satisfactory proofs of devotion and fidelity to their employers.

RANSOM GOES TO MEXICO.

His Nomination Promptly Confirmed by the United States Senate.

Matt W. Ransom, Senator from North Carolina, was nominated and confirmed as Minister to Mexico, in place of the late Isaac P. Gray. The Senate went into executive session immediately after receiving the nomination from President Cleveland and confirmed it by a unanimous vote. The confirmation was moved by Senator



MATT W. RANSOM.

Sherman, who, in making the motion, addressed the Senate briefly as to the fitness of the nomination, which he said was in every way deserving and appropriate. The executive session lasted but five minutes.

Matt Whitaker Ransom was born in Warren County, North Carolina, October 8, 1826. After an academic education he attended the University of North Carolina. He was graduated there in 1847 and in the same year he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was both planter and lawyer for several years. He began his political career in 1852, in which year he was a Presidential elector on the Whig ticket. He was also in this year elected Attorney-General of the State. He resigned in 1855 and joined the Democratic party. He was a member of the Legislature from 1858 to 1861. On the secession of his State he enlisted as a private in the Confederate service, and was at once commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the First North Carolina Infantry. He was made a Brigadier-General in 1863 and a Major-General in 1865, but the Confederacy collapsed before he received his commission as Major-General. After the war he resumed the practice of law. In 1872 he was elected United States Senator, and was re-elected in 1876, 1883 and 1889. The political upheaval last year ended the domination of the Democratic party in North Carolina, and with it Senator Ransom's chance for further re-election. Senator Ransom has six sons, all grown, and one daughter.

FATAL FIRE AT HOT SPRINGS.

Three Persons Burned to Death and Fifteen Boarding Houses Destroyed.

Fire started in the Ledgerwood bakery on Ouachita avenue, Hot Springs, Ark., at four o'clock a. m. It is in the southern part of the city, where boarding houses are numerous.

In an hour three women had been burned to death, and six boarding houses, several store-houses, and fifteen cottages, in all worth $100,000, had been swept away. The dead are Mrs. Laura Scammon, Mrs. Henry J. McLeod, and Augustine Silvetto, colored. Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Brownson, of Macon, Mo., Mrs. Peacock, and others were injured, but none dangerously.

A strong wind fanned the flames, but prevented the fire from moving in the direction of the big hotels and bath houses. The streets covered by the fire were Ouachita, where it originated; Sealey, Malvern, Woodbine and Orange.

Twenty-eight buildings in all were burned. The boarding houses destroyed are the Ouachita, Illinois, La Clede, Missouri and Bloomington. Three hundred men, women, and children were driven to other quarters for lodging, and most of them lost all their clothing.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Its General Observance Throughout the United States.

Washington's Birthday was observed generally throughout the Union; in Chicago Archbishop Ireland delivered an address on "American Citizenship."

At Washington Washington's Birthday was more elaborately observed than it has been for a number of years, an additional feature being the patriotic exercises of the National Council of Women, now in session in that city. The entire local militia turned out.

In New York City Washington's Birthday was very generally observed; dinners were given by the Southern Society, New York State Society of the Cincinnati, Syracuse Aligani and the Publishers' Association. The New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution observed the 163d anniversary of the birth of George Washington with a banquet.

At Albany, Governor Morton signalized his occupancy of the Executive Chamber on Washington's Birthday by signing Assembly bill No. 1, commonly known as the Lawson Foreign Flag bill, which prohibits the display of foreign flags on public buildings.

BATTLE OF THE BROTHERS.

Two Dangerous Families Wiped Out in the Virginia Mountains.

Near Osborn's Gap, Dickinson County, Va., Robert and Sam Smith met Ben and Lem Cox. All four were under the influence of liqtor. The Smiths, it is said, drew their revolvers and commanded the Cox brothers, who were their enemies, to surrender. Instead, the Cox boys drew their weapons, and then a general fight was begun.

The battle lasted for nearly half an hour, and when the smoke cleared away Robert and Sam Smith and Ben Cox were found lying dead on the road, while Lem Cox was fatally wounded.

The killing of the men puts an end to two families that had long been prominent in criminal circles. There were originally eight Smith brothers, and all of them met their death in fights similar to this one.

Two other Coxes were also killed several years ago in a battle with men of their stamp. Ben Cox enjoyed the reputation of having killed five men, and his brother Lem had twice been tried for murder. They all resided back in the mountains and were regarded as dangerous men.

A FRUITLESS HOLD-UP.

Train Robbers Find the Express Car Empty and the Messenger Gone.

The East-bound train on the Frisco road was held up by robbers near Aurora, Mo.

Three men got on the engine when the train was five miles from Aurora, compelled the engineer and fireman at the point of revolvers to go back to the express car and open it. The robbers, however, found to their disgust that the car was empty, the safe locked, and the messenger not in sight. He had disappeared in time and the robbers left empty handed.

Legal Curiosities.

A COURT in Crawfordville, Ill., is asked to award damages to John Elliott from a railroad company. Two years ago there was an accident near his house in which a number of people were killed, and the ghosts of these, Elliott says, annoy his family.

AN English court has awarded damages to the Whitehaven Iron and Steel Company from workmen who struck, leaving 700 tons of metal to spoil.

SAMUEL ELLIOTT, a Chicago colored man, has recovered $100 under the Civil Damage act from the management of a skating rink which refused him admission.

TEN lawyers recently appeared in a Saratoga (N. Y.) justice's court in a case involving sixty-five cents.

Two Weeks More for Income Tax Payers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue sent out circular letters to all collectors of internal revenue calling their attention to the joint resolution which recently passed both Houses of Congress and received the approval of the President, extending to April 15 the time within which all income tax returns shall be made.

The Big Hat Crusade.

Henry Jost imitated the privileges of womankind by wearing his hat in a St. Louis theatre. His fine of $5 was paid by one-cent subscriptions from surrounding States, and there is talk of a great men's movement to follow his example.

BISSELL HAS RESIGNED.

The Postmaster-General Retires From President Cleveland's Cabinet.

TO RESUME HIS LAW PRACTICE.

It is the First Break in the Administration's Family of Advisers---He Leaves the Cabinet With Regret, but His Professional Work Demands His Attention---The President's Explanation.

Postmaster-General Wilson S. Bissell set at rest all doubts as to his purpose of remaining in the Cabinet by tendering his resignation to President Cleveland. This action was not taken hastily. As far back as the early autumn Mr. Bissell felt that his law practice at Buffalo, N. Y., required his personal attention, and at that time he notified the President that sooner or later he would be compelled to retire to private life. Nothing further was said on the subject until ten days ago, when Mr. Bissell again assured the President that he must soon resign his portfolio.

WILSON S. BISSELL.

The Postmaster-General's resignation was not known until a late hour in the evening to his private secretary, nor will it be known in all probability to any of his subordinates at the department until its publication in the morning news. The letter of resignation was brief, and was couched in the usual formal terms. It recites the fact that he deems it advisable to retire from the Cabinet, and that he will do so upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. The letter was by Mr. Bissell personally handed to his chief. To a reporter who called at his residence Mr. Bissell said:

"I have placed my resignation in the hands of the President. The reason is that my professional work at home demands my attention, and I feel that I cannot longer remain away from it. The business of the Department is in good condition, and its transfer to my successor can be made without affecting the public service. I have found my work agreeable, although at times quite onerous. I confess I leave it with regret, because I have become deeply interested in it and had a desire to accomplish something more in the development of the postal service than I have found possible in these two years of effort. I deeply regret, also that I am thus compelled to sever official relations with the President and his Cabinet, which have been most satisfactory and cordial throughout. Perhaps I may now say that all rumors of disagreement between the President and any of his Cabinet have been without foundation. I doubt if there ever was a more harmonious Cabinet than the present one, and its members are a unit in support of the President on every public question."

Speaking of Mr. Bissell's resignation, President Cleveland said: "It surely is not necessary for me to say that I shall release Mr. Bissell with the utmost regret. All his associates in the Administration will feel that they have lost a colleague who in all respects was a valuable factor in their executive labor, as well as a companion to whom they have become greatly attached. I am not taken by surprise, for I have known for some time that it was inevitable, because Mr. Bissell's reasons for his action were of a personal nature, and were inexorable. Still, this first break in a Cabinet which has been, in the midst of many perplexing situations, entirely harmonious, always actuated by a loyal devotion to the public interest, and pervaded in a marked degree by the personal attachment which such connections cannot fail to create, causes us all real sorrow. Much gratification awaits Mr. Bissell in the appreciation of his countrymen of his splendid and valuable public service."

William Shannon Bissell was born in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., December 31, 1847. When he was about six years old his parents moved to Buffalo, the city which he has called his home ever since. He entered Yale in 1865, and was graduated with honors in the class of '69. In the year of his graduation Mr. Bissell began the study of law in Buffalo with A. P. Daming. In 1872 he became the law partner of Lyman K. Bass. Two years later Mr. Cleveland joined the firm, which was known as Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. It enjoyed a large practice, and Mr. Bissell came to be known as one of the ablest railroad lawyers in the country. When Mr. Cleveland was married Mr. Bissell was best man at the wedding. Mr. Bissell remained a bachelor until February 6, 1890, when he married Miss Louise Fowler Sturges, of Geneva, N. Y. In politics Mr. Bissell has been active ever since his former partner became a candidate for Governor of New York. He has been a consistent and zealous friend of Mr. Cleveland.

MANY MINERS KILLED.

The Result of an Explosion in a New Mexico Colliery.

A terrific explosion of gas occurred in the White Ash mine of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, three miles from Cerrillos, New Mexico, at 11 o'clock a. m., causing the death of at least thirty-nine miners.

The first intimation of the disaster was a muffled roar, and clouds of smoke and dust rolling from the mouth of the mine. Nearly 300 men are employed in the mine, but only fifty were at work when the explosion occurred. Only eleven of them escaped alive, and some of these were fatally injured. Twenty-eight bodies were taken from the mine soon after the accident.

Relays of men worked heroically all day to reach those who were still imprisoned in the mine, but little progress could be made on account of the gas which permeated every shaft.

Up to 4 p. m. those on the inside could be heard trying to work their way out from the caved-in mine. Since then the imprisoned men in all probability have succumbed to the deadly gas.

The scene at the mouth of the shaft after the explosion was heartrending. One woman, supposing her husband to have been killed, tried to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a moving train. Her husband was afterward rescued alive, and the reaction from insane grief to delirious joy was nearly fatal.

The mine was known to be badly ventilated and full of bad air and gas, and a catastrophe of this kind has been frequently predicted.

STEEL RAIL BUSINESS.

Duller Now Than at Any Time During the Past Two Years.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, Penn., were closed down in all departments for an indefinite period. The Carnegie Company has no orders for rails and little prospect of securing them. The same is true with steel billets, the last order having been completed. Work will be resumed immediately upon the receipt of orders for either product. The blast furnaces will continue in operation. The depression in the steel rail business is greater at present than at any time during the past two years.

The Fatal Trolley.

Gustave Carlsen, twelve years old; Frank Dumbleton, twenty years old, and Stephen Gill, twelve years old, were killed during one day, each in a separate accident, by trolley cars in Brooklyn. These deaths increase the total number of persons killed by trolley cars in Brooklyn to 102.

Postmaster's Children Rob the Mail.

Nelly Palmer, Deputy Postmistress, and William Palmer, aged respectively twenty and sixteen years, daughter and son of Postmaster Palmer, Astoria, Ill., confessed to tampering with the mails and were placed under arrest. The peculations have been going on for a year and a half.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

News Gleaned Among the Departments and About the City.

HONORING FREDERICK DOUGLASS

The Departed Champion of His Race Viewed by Thousands as He Lay in State ---The National Council of Women Discuss a Variety of Themes at Their Annual Session.

Shortly before nine o'clock a. m., the remains of Frederick Douglass were removed from his late residence on Anacosta Heights, a suburb of the capital, to the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, the largest edifice of the kind in the city, where the body lay in state for some hours, and was viewed by immense crowds of sympathetic mourners.

All the leading colored men of Washington took active part in the ceremonial observance. Ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi; ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana; ex-Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, and other men of his race who have been prominent in official life, were among the pall-bearers.

Mrs. Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Sewall, and other ladies identified with the Woman's Rights movement, were demonstrative in their manifestations of esteem, and the only colored diplomat in Washington, Mr. Clement Haentjens, the Haytian Minister, personally attended to testify his respect. Several of the New England Senators and Representatives were amongst those who attended the church. For many hours there was no intermission in the constant stream of mourners.

A silver plate on the casket bore the simple inscription:

"FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
Born 1817,
Died February, 1895."

A cast of the dead man's hands was obtained. The floral tributes were very beautiful. At 7.10 the body left for Rochester, N. Y., for burial.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Topics Discussed at the Triennial Session by the Leading Delegates.

The second week of the triennial session of the National Council of Women opened at Washington with a prolonged discussion on the topic of equal pay for equal work. The discussion was led by Miss Harriet A. Shinn, of Illinois, a delegate to the National Association of Women Stenographers; Miss Mary Desha, of Washington, and Harriet A. Keyser, of the organization of working women of New York. A plea for the creation of a Secretary for foreign women in the Council was made by Madame Josefa Humpal Zeman, of Chicago. Frances E. W. Harper, of Pennsylvania, a colored woman, characterized the present sentiment as to the true position of colored women as unjust, and claimed that the avenues of usefulness open to them are too few.

FRANCE BARS OUR CATTLE.

French Council Has Issued a Decree Prohibiting the Importation.

Secretary Gresham has received from the United States Charge at Paris a cablegram stating that the Council has entered a decree prohibiting the importation until further orders of American cattle into France.

Secretary Gresham has furnished a copy of the cablegram to the Department of Agriculture, and has given in publicity in view of the great importance of this action to the great American cattle interests.

$10,850,000 for Pensions.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for $10,850,000 for the quarterly payments of pensions to be distributed to the pension agencies as follows: Boston, $1,800,000; San Francisco, $750,000; Washington, $1,950,000; Augusta, Me., $800,000; Columbus, Ohio, $3,850,000; Detroit, Mich., $1,700,000.

Two More Warships Nearly Ready.

Rear-Admiral Brown, Commandant at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, reports to the Navy Department that the work at the yard is progressing rapidly. The Amphitrite is now practically ready for sea and only awaits a crew. The Texas is also well advanced. All of her gun mounts are in place and all of the armor save some shutters.

Named for Collector.

The President decided the fight in the Democratic ranks in the western part of Pennsylvania by nominating a new Collector of Internal Revenue for the Pittsburg District. The man named is Edmund A. Bigler, the Collector during Mr. Cleveland's first term.

New Rules of the Road.

The President issued a proclamation postponing the effect of the new rules of the road at sea until some future date, in accordance with the act of Congress. In the proclamation it is stated that this action is taken at the request of Great Britain.

A Consul Resigns.

The Secretary of State has received the resignation of Charles S. Hazeltine, of Michigan, as United States Consul at Milan, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Alabama Convicts Entrapped in a Mine Fired by Incendiaries.

Two convicts and twenty-three mules were smothered to death in Rock Slope Shaft No. 1, at Pratt Mines, Birmingham, Ala. Shortly after 2 o'clock the engine room in the slope was discovered on fire, and a general alarm was given on the outside, for it was known that twenty convicts and twenty-three head of mules were cut off from the outside by the fire. After three hours' hard work the fire was extinguished, and the men pushed on.

The body of John Patton was found lying across the track, his head badly battered. Apparently he tried to kill himself before being smothered. A short distance away the second body was found. It was that of Louis Stevens. The twenty-three mules were found all in a heap, dead. They had kicked one another fearfully while maddened by the thick smoke.

The other eighteen convicts were found in a bunch near the airshaft, where they had gathered in hope of keeping alive. Several of them were on the ground. They were hastily carried out on terra firma and all brought around all right.

A Young Queen's Heroism.

With the object of removing the prejudice that exists among the Portugese people against the newly discovered serum of diphtheria, a malady that commits terrible ravages in Portugal, young Queen Marie Amelie has just submitted to inoculation, being the first crowned head or royal personage to undergo the treatment.

Earthquake in St. Louis.

There were two distinct shocks of earthquake in West St. Louis, Mo., a few nights ago, occurring about half an hour apart Each shock lasted about ten seconds.

The Peabody Centenary.

The centenary of George Peabody, who was born at Danvers, Mass., February 18, 1795, was celebrated at various places in this country and in England. The public gifts bestowed with such a generous hand and wise discrimination amounted in all to $8,400,000, including large sums to libraries, colleges, education in the Southern States and model lodging houses in London.

Farmer and Wife Perish.

George Weaver and his wife, an old couple living alone on a farm seven miles west of Dayton, Ohio, were burned to death in their dwelling.

State Elections in 1895.

These are the States which elect Governors in 1895: Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio and Rhode Island. These are the States which hold election in 1895 for other State officers than Governor: Kansas, Minnesota, New York and Virginia. Utah will vote on November 5 on the proposed new Constitution under which it will be admitted to Statehood.

7000 Gallas Killed.

The Rome (Italy) Tribuna says: "The recent expedition which King Menelek sent against the Galla tribes in South Abyssinia killed 7000 tribesmen and captured 15,000."

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting. The

Triumph of Conservative Surgery

is well illustrated by the fact that

RUPTURE or Breach is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away. They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

MRS. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of *Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn.*, writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stouter now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

Discovery of a Noted Watering Place.

The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette recalls the fact that Professor Agassiz, Dr. Howe, James Russell Lowell and other companion spirits used to spend their vacations together in some out-of-the-way unknown spot. Dr. Howe had at one time a camp, a log house of some size, on Little Ampersand Pond, in the Adirondacks, not many miles from Martin's, on the Lower Saranac, but there was a four hours' carry through the woods. It was a small pond off the regular line of boat travel. It was the Agassiz-Howe party who discovered the little fishing village of Bar Harbor, on Mount Desert Island, with the ragged shore below and Green Mountain looming up in the near distance, rising as it does almost out of the sea. This must have been about the year 1858 or 1859. Robert's little old red tavern was the only imitation of an inn, and the natives who owned the land were fishermen and farmers, or a little of both. An investment of a few dollars in land in those days would have been better than Calumet and Hecla stock. The Cambridge men told their friends about Mount Desert, and Bar Harbor became in time the most popular watering place on the coast.

Pure Air and Medicine.

It isn't drugs or medicines that is needed at all; it is plenty of the purest air that can be had. Open the windows and the doors, clear out the cellars and ventilate it thoroughly, remove the dampness, the mustiness, the ancient odor, the smell of decay which greets the nostrils when one enters from the health-giving atmosphere out of doors. Never mind if the outer air bears the taint of the gas house, the manufactory or some other unpleasant thing; it is also mingled with the health and strength-giving forces of Nature, and is certainly better for the human system than the same air which has been shut up and contaminated far an indefinite period with no chance for purification. Don't mind even if a little dust is brought in; a few minutes with the duster will put the house in perfect order again, and even at the worst, dust is not half so bad as disease. And as for fear of draughts, with colds and a thousand resultant evils following in their train, nineteen-twentieths of that is imaginary, and the other twentieth is easily avoidable.—Good Housekeeping.

Cotton Wool in the Nostrils.

Says Dr. E. P. Mann in the Pacific Medical Journal: "Abundant experiment long ago demonstrated that cotton wool was capable of arresting germinal matter with which the air is filled. By placing within the nostrils, out of sight, a thin pledget of cotton, not sufficiently dense to interfere with free inspiration, the air may be greatly purified. The cotton immediately becomes moistened during expiration, which adds materially to its efficiency as a filter. That, thus placed, it will arrest dust, particles of soot, etc., may be easily shown by introducing the pledgets, and then, after an hour's walk through the streets, removing them, when they will be found blackened and soiled. Microscopical examination discloses quite a museum of germinal matter. Prominent among the displays are found various forms of catarrhal and bronchial secretion that have been desiccated and pulverized by passing feet, thus liberating the germs which, planted upon a congenial soil, will produce catarrh to order."

Massage for Black Eyes.

Those who make a business of obliterating evidence of fistic encounters in the shape of black eyes by painting the damaged optics no longer enjoy a monopoly of such business. This I was told by a pugilistic acquaintance whose experience entitles him to be regarded as an authority on the subject.

"Massage treatment of the region affected," he said "will beat paint and raw beefsteak all hollow. But it should be applied immediately after the injury is received in order to prove thoroughly efficacious. It does not require an expert to do it. All that is necessary is to move the fingers rapidly and firmly over the bruised surface, and to keep it up until the last vestige of discoloration has disappeared. The explanation is easy. Where the blow has been received the blood becomes congested. It is the clots of blood showing through the transparent skin that produces the black effect. The pressure of the fingers gradually loosens the clotted blood, which passes off into the general current of circulation, and fresh and properly colored blood takes its place."

However, as a rule, the professional "pug" does not bother himself about accelerating the disappearance of a black eye. It is a sign which proclaims the fact that its proprietor has recently filled an engagement, and as such he is an object of envy to his less fortunate brethren. It is the man about town, whose overindulgence occasionally causes him to forget that discretion is the better part of valor, who is apt to profit most by the knowledge that massage, promptly applied, will remove the signs of mourning from an eye that has been in violent contact with some other fellow's fist, and thus obviate the necessity of inventing a story to account for it, which, however ingenious, will be sneered at by sceptical and incredulous acquaintances, some of whom may have "been there themselves."—New York Herald.

Food Adulteration.

A recent Washington dispatch says the Consul at Annaberg has reported to the Department of State the result of the investigations conducted by the Society for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Food in Saxony, showing that of 715 analyses made by the chemist of the association, 128, or 17.9 per cent., showed objectionable adulterations. Of nine samples of American dried fruits examined, eight were found objectionable. The fruit had a nice white color, but, as they were dried on zinc plates, they contained the injurious substances of that metal. While in former years they were freely admitted to the market, their sale has been prohibited during the past year.

Oil of citron contained only an insignificant per cent. of the real oil, the balance being other ingredients and alcohol. Butter, particularly that from Austrian dealers, contained cocoanut oil, sesame oil, tallow, etc.

Textile fabrics were dyed with poisonous colors and wool stuffs showed cotton admixtures up to eighty-five per cent. Spices with which meats had been prepared contained tannin, and sausages contained living parasites. Fruit juices were colored with chemicals. A sample of coffee was found to be impregnated with animal refuse. Rye flour was adulterated with rice flour, and buckwheat with starch. Bran was a composition of wheat and rye, bran, sand dust and mite eggs. Olive oil was found to be nothing but grape seed oil perfumed with rosemary oil, the adulteration being so carefully done that experienced merchants could not detect it.

The Sheriff of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, gets twenty-five cents a day for feeding each prisoner under his charge, and he is said to make $50,000 a year out of it.

The Populist.

Why shouldn't there be a third party? It is true they disturb the smooth running of the regular organizations and sometimes overturn elections, but what is popular is founded on merit: As for instance, among all the remedies used for sprains and bruises, St. Jacobs Oil is the most popular because it is known to be the best; hence it is the Populist in medicine. The more because it cures so promptly and surely. There is no crippling from sprain where this old remedy is used. It imparts new life and strength and the pain vanishes. Truly it is a Populist.

Wedding outfits can be hired in New York for so much an hour.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Bolivia was thus called in honor of Simon Bolivar.

For Whooping Cough, Piso Cure is a successful remedy.—Mr. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y., November 14, 1894.

Antidote for Cyanide Poisoning.

Cobalt nitrate is found by Dr. Johann Antal, a chemist of Hungary, to be an antidote to prussic acid and cyanide poisoning. First he tried the cobalt on animals, and then, presumably at different times, on forty living persons who had been accidentally poisoned by prussic acid, and in all cases the results are reported to have been satisfactory.—Scientific American.

March April May

Are the Best Months in Which to

Purify Your Blood

And the Best Blood Purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which Purifies, Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood

At this season everyone should take a good spring medicine. Your blood must be purified or you will be neglecting your health. There is a cry from Nature for help, and unless there is prompt and satisfactory response you will be liable to serious illness.

This demand can only be met by the purifying, enriching and

Blood-Vitalizing

elements to be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfe, at the age of 72 years, was attacked with a violent form of salt rheum; it spread all over her body, and her hands and limbs were dreadful to look at. At the same time, my little daughter Clara, who was just one year old, was attacked by a similar disease, like scrofula. It appeared in

Large Sores

under each side of her neck; had the attendance of the family physician and other doctors for a long time, but seemed to grow worse. I read of many people cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla to Clara, she began to get better, and before the first bottle was gone, the sores entirely healed up and there has never been any sign of the disease since. She is a

Healthy Robust Child.

Her grandmother took Hood's Sarsaparilla at the same time, and the salt rheum decreased in its violence and a perfect cure was soon effected. It took about three months for her cure, and she ascribes her good health and strength at her advanced age to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has certainly been a Godsend to my family." MRS. SOPHIA WOLFE, Zaleski, Ohio

Hood's and only Hood's

The chief rabbi of New Zealand says that of the 208 cancer cases treated in the Wellington Hospital during the last eight years not one was a Hebrew. He attributes the immunity of Hebrews to the regulations regarding the slaughter of cattle.

The hoopskirt was in full feather in 1596. It was then made of iron and sometimes weighed thirty pounds.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

School Children

will eat sweetmeats and you can't prevent it. The first you know of it there is a headache; the child is bilious and something must be done. Use Ripans Tabules, a remedy which is standard for such troubles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

$4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO

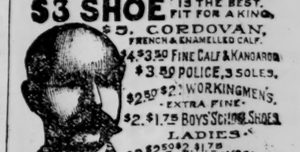
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

$2.50 $2 WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.

$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES

LADIES' $3 $2.50 $2 $1.75 BEST DONGOLA

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.



Over One Million People wear the **W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes**

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,---stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

LITTLE PAINS MAKE SERIOUS ILLNESS

If not attended to in time. When HEADACHE, DIZZINESS and other symptoms tell of functional disturbance in the system, the prompt use of

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

Will prevent much suffering. This grand remedy cures DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS, AND KINDRED AILMENTS.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of